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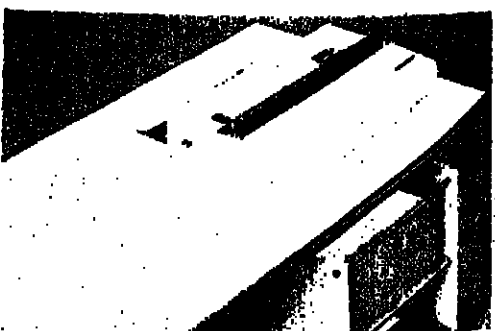
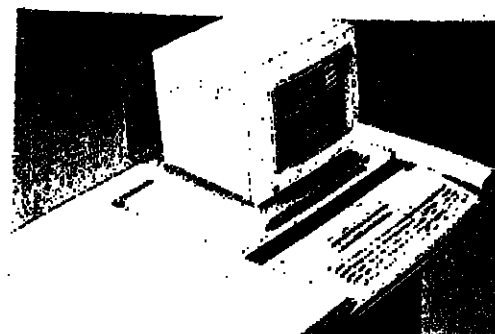
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THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

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«جرو سالم ستار» اسبوعية سياسية، تصدر عن الشركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر «الدستور»

Amman 10 - 16 February 1988

A father mourns his dead son in Gaza. More than 140 Palestinians have perished by the hands of Israeli Army since the uprising broke out three months ago. See Honour Roll on page 23



Black Grief

Honour roll, see page 23

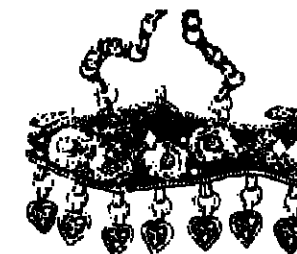
A L'interieur:

Le Jourdain

Supplément
français du Jerusalem
Star

Cette semaine:

Amman-Paris: le grand
saut P.26
France en bref P.26
L'ange gardien d'une culture
menacée P.27



Coiffure palestinienne
(début du siècle)

Untouchable
issue of
violence
against
women
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Towards an
"Arab
Capitalism"
as perceived
by Dr
Sa'ad Ed-Din
Ibrahalm
(Page. 7)

كنا من القدس

Campaigning for Arab rights

An interview with James Abourezq

Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) in 1980.

Born of Lebanese parents from Kfar, near Hachayin, Abourezq worked to create a lobby to defend the rights of Arab-Americans and his efforts were finally crowned in 1987 as Arab-Americans were recognized as a legal minority. From a small organization with a few members when first established, ADC now has 22,000 members all over the United States who are ready to extend help and advice to any Arab-American, or visiting Arab who needs them.

Recently, Abourezq held a radio and television debate with American-Jewish Committee

London Hyman Bookbinder on the Middle East.

Speaking to The Star about this debate, which will be published in a book entitled "Through Different Eyes," Abourezq said, "We the Arab Bookbinder) each wrote 10,000 words, setting out our positions. Then we exchanged the manuscripts and replied to each other."

To promote the book, he said, he and Bookbinder went on a tour of 23 states, where they debated face to face, live, on television and on radio. "We had excellent response from many people who had not heard the Arab side of the story... when

with neutral audiences, I could ask how many believed that fact should sit down and talk with the Arabs and 90 per cent of the hands would go up," he said.

The next question would be: "the same question was asked of Congress, what would be the responses?" and he said the audience would reply, "None." "This proves the public has a different opinion, but is afraid to express it until they hear an official say it is valid," Abourezq said. "Unfortunately, there is a total official silence."

The debate, he said, was on how you could bring a peaceful resolution to the Middle East conflict. "You have to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)," he told them. Abourezq told his audiences about the \$3-6 billion that went to Israel annually, half as direct aid from the government, and the rest from private donations. He explained to them how their tax dollars paid Israel's bills. "Very few Americans understand how their tax money goes... it is not advertised."

He said the work of the Israeli lobby in the United States was to prevent any discussion of that and of the whole issue. But he added that people who listened to him debating with Bookbinder made great advances in understanding the issue. At the end, Jews began criticizing Bookbinder for putting himself in the position of debating with Abourezq. One B'nai B'rith leader asked Bookbinder: "Do you have second thoughts about providing the platform for the debate? How could you take this poison and allow yourself to be caught?"

Asked why there was no such movement as ADC before, Abourezq said: "Nobody was there to organize the Arabs before 1980... but now ADC members are teaching people how to be involved in the political process." "What, I think, is required is grass-roots support of the network among Americans, to expand the membership by educating and informing the public, and the best way is through our convention to be held in Washington on 10-13 March."

He said the convention would be attended in its various activities by nearly 4,500 people, half of whom will not be Arabs. "Thousands come and want to participate," he said, adding the convention would also inspire ADC workers to work harder, and by attending the different workshops, everyone would learn more.

"If we work properly, we will have a dramatic improvement. Don't expect this to happen overnight... It should have started years ago... our campaign will continue until a peaceful resolution to the whole issue comes," he told The Star on the day before returning to Washington.

Abourezq was in Amman last week to attend a promotion dinner under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor. During the dinner, which was attended by 150 people, Minister of Court Adnan Abu Odah read a speech on behalf of Queen Noor. The on behalf of Queen Noor. The dinner also included a speech by Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri, and a briefing by Abourezq, on ADC which will soon start a campaign to spotlight the Palestinian popular uprising.

A call to sustain natural resources

The Jordanian delegation to the Costa Rica convention gave a press conference



By a Star Staff Writer

IN ITS 17th Triennial General Assembly held in Costa Rica between 1-10 February this year, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reviewed a world strategy for the 1990's that would feature the interaction of population and conservation tactics.

One thousand delegates from 93 countries representing government agencies and private organizations attended the convention entitled, "Conservation for sustainable development — A Shared Responsibility".

Jordan was represented at the convention by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Royal Society for Conservation of Nature.

In a press conference held on Wednesday at the Royal Society for Conservation of Nature (RSCN), the Society's President Mr Anis Muasher, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs

Undersecretary, Mr Awad Al-Tell and Mrs Lalla Sharaf spoke about Jordan's environmental problems and the government's co-operation with (RSCN) in solving them.

Mr Awad Al-Tell said that since 1979 there has been an increasing awareness on environmental affairs in Jordan. "In this respect," he said, "there is close co-operation between the government's relevant authorities and the RSCN to preserve the country's water resources, sustain its agricultural lands, and create wildlife reserves." He said that a project, now underway, aims at cultivating the eastern parts of the country and employing the lands in a way which can serve the economic and social life of the people and at the same time preserve the environment.

Naming a few of non-sustainable occurrences in Jordan, Mr Muasher pointed to Al-Azrak example, where excess water

pumping is drying out the water resource and rendering the soil salty. "Al-Azrak, Jordan's major source of water," said Mr Muasher, "is drying out." "If proper steps are not taken to remedy the situation, in two years Al-Azrak will be on its way to destruction," he added.

He stressed that the government should use its other resources of water," saying that "additional expenses spent now can save a fortune in the future by saving Al-Azrak."

Mr Muasher said the (IUCN), concentrates on the role of international organizations and agencies in financing projects which are functional in preserving the environment. Accordingly inter-government and private financial communities are looking for new ways to invest in conservation, such as debt-swap for nature," he explained.

"In all its deliberations and numerous workshops," stressed Mrs Sharaf, "the Union reiterated the importance of the human ethical obligations where citizens should put their society's welfare above self-interest."

She said the Union reviewed the Gulf-War and Israeli occupation and the environmental threats it is inflicting on the area and its people, including the spilling of oil, air and land pollution and the suffering of the people.

Al-Majali stresses

importance of police-women



By Diane C. Chilangwa

Special to The Star

WHILE THE equality of women to men has not been fully realized in some parts of the world today, there nonetheless has been marked improvement in the power and status of women during the past centuries. The 20th century for one, has seen the emergence of strong women's organizations which have searched for means to combat women's inferior social status that has suppressed their issues and rights for years.

In an effort to inform members of the American Women of Amman (AWA) on the role of the Jordanian Public Security Department in Jordanian society and the role of woman in the department, Director of the (PSD) Abdul Hadi Al-Majali addressed the women Tuesday 8 March at the Marriott Hotel. This address came as part of the AWA's celebration of the National Women's Day, observed throughout the world on this day.

Al-Majali gave an overview of the organizational structure of the PSD by explaining the various functions that it performs and the important role that Jordanian Women have played in the development of the department.

ment over the last 13 years.

Commenting on the substantial drop in crime statistics over the past two years in Jordan, Al-Majali stated, "The contribution of the Police woman to the success of the implementation of the overall plan cannot be underestimated for she has stood steadfast next to her brother officers in the fight against crime, and in the general service to her country."

Al-Majali added that the Jordanian experience with police women is unique in the Arab region and is now serving as a model for many other neighbouring countries. When the first group of nine women joined the Jordanian police force, they found themselves discouraged and mostly restricted to doing limited jobs. This in turn, left women with very little room to advance in the field of police work. However, over the years, sufficient emphasis has been associated with the role of women in the force that a separate training centre has been instituted offering all women accepted into the force a four-month basic training programme and specified training programmes that enable them to take up positions which in the past were restricted to men.

Commenting on the programme, Al-Majali stated, "possibly the most valuable contribution that the woman officer has made to the society has been in the field of social services, where specialized work is needed to be performed by the police in areas of juvenile corrections, counselling and investigation. He added that "Women trained in psychology, law, sociology and other similar subjects, have proved to be much more effective in attaining results than their male counterparts".

Andersson starts official visit to Jordan

SWEDISH MINISTER for Foreign Affairs Mr Sten Andersson arrived in Amman Wednesday at the head of an official delegation comprising a number of officials in the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

In an arrival statement to Jordan News Agency (PETRA), Mr Andersson said his three-day visit to Jordan would give him the opportunity to discuss with Jordanian officials the latest developments in the region, and means of finding a peaceful settlement to the Middle East problem, as well as prospects for further developing bilateral relations.

As regard the situation in the occupied Arab territories, Mr Andersson said, "We condemn the situation there, and I have expressed that frankly to the Israeli authorities."

During his visit, Swedish Foreign Minister would meet with a number of Jordanian officials, and hold talks with Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri.

Bedroom farce open at Jordan Inter-Continental

AMMAN (Star) — Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel's Dinner Theatre season kicks off on Wednesday when curtains roll up on "Bedroom Farce", a smash-hit comedy written by renowned British playwright Alan Ayckbourn, and grouping eight famous actors, many of whom are well-known to millions of cinema and television viewers worldwide.

Dubbed by world drama critics as "A wickedly funny play" Ayckbourn offers the audience a comic wizardry filled with frustrations of everyday life, late telephone calls, and ill-fitting coats, as he continues with his known themes of exploiting the hand-ups and social self-consciousness of middle-class families by invading another of their personal territories.

With a four-couple cast covering various social moods; a sedate and middle aged couple recapturing their youthful abandon by cosily eating tinned pilchards in bed, another pair... a bed-ridden bad-tempered executive and his efficient wife — the third a young party-giving couple — and the fourth, a quarrelsome and marauding couple — Ayckbourn was termed by a British newspaper as "the poet of life's minor details."

The five-day performance event is organized by the hotel in co-operation with British Airways playhouse group which has been staging dinner theatre plays at the hotel since 1985, when these annual seasons first started.

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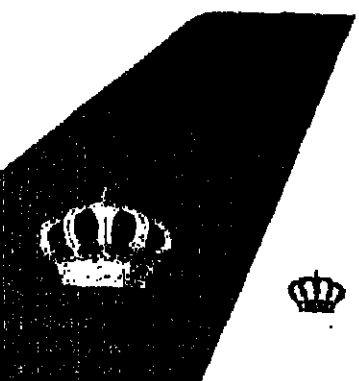
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Palestinian women, a continuous suffering under Israeli occupation

Women's week in Jordan

Speakers spotlight women's problems, analyse situation, set proposals

By Suchinta Wijesooriya
Special to The Star

DURING THE UN Decade of Women, from 1975 to 1985, the world focused on analyzing and improving the status of women. International Women's Day (IWD), 8 March, became an annual point at which women's issues were reflected on, and assessments made on the progress in achieving the goals of the Women's Decade — equality, a place in the development process, improved employment opportunities and conditions, education, and improved health status and services. The Decade of Women has passed, but the issues remain realities that continue to be dealt with by women. In many countries the day is still celebrated as a day of reflection and assessment of the status of women, by concerned women and men alike.

This year in Amman, the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation hosted a series of lectures and discussions on topics of concern to women in Jordan. The lectures and discussions on "Violence Against Women in Jordan", "Women's Issues: Priorities in the Arab World", and "Medical and Legal Implications of Israeli Violence Against Palestinian Women and Children" took place on 5, 6 and 8 March respectively.

Throughout the week's events and discussions, one common thread that seemed to connect all the topics was that women were not considered to be on an equal status with men by virtue of their gender, and that women were on the whole more oppressed as a group than any other group in Arab societies. The arguments on how to solve the problems facing women may have differed, but there was a general consensus that the problems facing women, who make up half of the population, had to be solved somehow for the benefit of the whole.

Women's Issues: Priorities for the Arab World

In the discussion of Priorities in the Arab World for Women's Issues, Suhair Al-Tal (journalist) presented the Arab situation in the context of economic, political and social realities. She discussed how, with this realm, Arab women suffered political, gender and class oppression, in addition to the problems faced by Arabs in general. She cited three ways in which

struggle against male dominance

- By forming a politically active women's movement, that would seek to bring about a women's revolution, acknowledging women as a separate class or interest group.

It was her opinion that these methods would be futile, and would not offer any feasible solutions to the "Women question", since women in the Arab world existed within a structure which in itself separated them by classes that were in conflict,

rather than attempt to form a separate political group.

Women in occupied territories

Asma Hader (lawyer) one of the panelists, asked the audience to bring to their minds the images of the recent uprising in the Occupied Arab Territories. (The old woman throwing a rock, while behind her, a young boy gets his slingshot ready; a mother pleading for the release of her son, who is being taken away by the soldiers; a sea of female heads, veiled and unveiled, marching in protest; women of all ages defiantly wielding a V with their fingers against soldiers pointing guns at them.)

In an interview prior to the panel discussion, Ms Hader commented that women and children have always been involved in unusual proportions in the resistance to the occupation, although the images have been projected more frequently since the recent uprising.

Ms Hader cited the International Declaration of Human Rights, the Rights of People under Occupation, and a UN declaration which states the right of occupied people to resist occupation, and the violation of these rights in the occupied territories.

She drew parallels between the treatment of the Jews under the Nazi regime, the treatment of blacks in South Africa under apartheid, and the treatment of Palestinians under Israeli occupation.

Dr Fattiyeh Saudi (pediatrician) another panelist, said that she was basing her presentation on recent studies and published documented information. The

percentage of women and children in the occupied territories is about 75 per cent. The health services in the occupied territories under normal conditions are known to be inadequate. With the increasing casualties resulting from the brutal beatings and injuries at the hands of the Israeli forces, the situation has become worse. The infant mortality rate in the occupied territories is four times higher than in Israel. She said there are special prisons where children are detained. Dr Saudi quoted from a recent study done by Dr Paul University in Chicago showing that interrogation is done by psychologists from the Hebrew University. Physical torture and rape occur in these prisons, and attempts are sometimes made to coerce the children to collaborate with the Israelis.

Women have been in the front lines throughout the struggle since 1985 records show that 200 women were imprisoned up to that time. 27 women received extended sentences of over 10 years. With the recent events, it is estimated that the number of women imprisoned have increased.

"Recently, abortions and stillbirths have occurred as a result of the tear-gas used by the forces in the techniques used to disperse protesting crowds. Sometimes, the tear-gas is used into houses, causing some deaths of children by asphyxiation."

In the past few months the world has been shocked and shaken by the violence against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and although no immediate steps have been taken to solve the root problem, there is a general awareness of the blatant violation of human rights in the occupied territories by the Israeli occupying forces — many of these against women and children.

Violence against women Issue long noticed, but rarely discussed

Editor's note: This article was based on interviews and discussions with the whole study-group as they prepared the lecture material.

By Suchinta Wijesooriya
Special to The Star

In Jordan, as in other countries, most battered women do not tell others about the indignities and pain they suffer at the hands of husbands, brothers, fathers and sons, owing to feelings of guilt, fear, powerlessness, shame, betrayal, anger or denial. One woman who lived for several years with an abusive husband said, "I felt guilty at first. I thought I did something wrong that justified his beating me. I was also ashamed to admit to anyone else that I got beaten by him, so I didn't tell anyone for a long time. If I had bruises, I would not go out of the house because I didn't want anyone to see me. If I had to go out, I would wear clothes that would cover up the signs of the beating."

Dr. Arwa Aamiry (psychologist), and Lama Abu-Odeh (lawyer), made a presentation on the subject of "Violence Against Women in Jordan", as part of the Women's Week activities, held at the Abdul-Hamid Shoman Foundation on March 6th. Their presentation was based on the collective efforts of a small, but concerned group of women, including themselves, who conducted interviews with various sources, in an effort to find out more about the subject. This was prompted by a series of letters published in the Arabic press during the past year and hearing of women's experiences, which indicated that violence in the family was a reality for women in Jordan.

"What we mean by violence is any physical (battering), psychological (terrorization and intimidation) or material violation of the human rights of the wife, as well as coercing her to do something against her will (giving up a job, or performing 'marital duties') because her husband wants her to," said the speaker.

Interviews and pilot study

Their interviews of women who had been battered revealed that violence against women occurs in many different forms, at all levels of society, regardless of age, education, class or creed in Jordan, as it does globally.

In addition to these interviews, Dr Aamiry carried out a pilot study on 50 University of Jordan students. 88 per cent reported that there was violence of some form occurring in their families, most of whom were of the middle class. The most commonly practiced forms were 75 per cent intimidation, 40 per cent emotional or psychological abuse, 33 per cent assault and battery. 50 per cent of violence in the family was against the mothers of these students, and of these 21 per cent reached the level of physical abuse.

Sexual assault on a wife by her husband is not considered as such. It is almost never reported, and not punishable by law under most judicial systems of the world. In a hospital survey, 5 per cent of the forensic cases, were of sexual assault between marriage. 81 per cent of these were on women, and 19 per cent were on boys. In Jordan, as in most Arab countries, sexual assault outside marriage is traditionally meant death to the victim at the hands of male members of her own family, be-

cause of the shame she brought to the family. Hospitals see cases of wife battering on a regular basis. The women rarely report that they have been battered by their husbands, but further questioning by interviewers revealed that they were. The police do not hear about it, unless the women want to press charges against their husbands. A police officer commenting on a female victim with a face black and blue from being beaten up by her husband, said, "This is nothing. Last week I brought in a woman who was stabbed five times with a knife by her husband!"

When battered women seek help

Some women who admitted being physically abused said that they had on occasion, turned to others for help. One woman went to several reputed psychiatrists, hoping for some solution to the problem she faced. She was given medications to calm her nerves. She was told to please her husband, so that he would not have to resort to beating and sexually assaulting her as he did. She was told that it was normal for men to be violent, and that she should try to bear it up for the sake of her children and family harmony. This kind of advice was given to other women by friends or family members and medical professionals with whom they had talked about their plight. In general, they were all told that this was an acceptable practice, to be borne in silence and martyrdom.

Society's view of the problem

"There is a general denial, that violence occurs in the family, by society, including those being violated," Aamiry comments. "People sometimes even made fun of it. Psychological and corporal punishment is accepted as the norm in dealing with women and children, so they are conditioned to accept it without questioning. Intimidation and spanking are the most common view on this issue. It is within the woman's rights, to report incidents of battery and assault to the law, and to press charges. The application of the law is what makes the difference. The attitudes of society towards women play a major role in how the law is applied."

The physical damage done by violence is the most obvious and visible. However Dr Aamiry is concerned about the psychological effects of violence on all those involved, the abused, the abusers, their families, as well as the far-reaching effects on society.

The system behind violence analyzed

Dr Aamiry and Ms Abu-Odeh talked of the patriarchal system, as being the primary factor in the existence of the norm of violence within the family. "It is like any other economic system that exploits the workers. The family, as it operates at present, is patriarchy's most sacred institution, and has free labour from the women. The work is done for no pay, and the only return is shelter, food and clothing for all services rendered. These services can be bought from sources outside the home, and have value in the market. The services of a woman in the home makes the difference between the price of a piece of raw meat that is bought in the market and the piece of cooked meat bought in a restaurant. It is the difference between the price of childcare from a daycare centre or a nursery, or being brought up by the wife."

However, while a worker in the free enterprise system has unlimited employers (in theory), and can change employers if the conditions are unsuitable, the wife has only one "employer" whom she has to satisfy. If not, she will be subjected to the different means of control at the hand of the employer, that is the husband," Dr Aamiry explains.

"This argument is based on a book, 'Close to Home: A Materialist Analysis of Women's Oppression' by the French philosopher Christine Delphy."

Dr Aamiry cited studies that connect the family role and be-

for their protection and support. "In Jordan, we do not have such social institutions or awareness," said Haya Al-Taher, another member of the group. "Some women go to their families for help. Others report that they cannot do so, because they are afraid of the consequences. My brothers will kill my husband," said one of the battered women."

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havior models with the propagation of violence within it. "Girls are raised to be submissive, and to take the role of caregivers. Their identity is only within the context of their families. Boys are raised to expect services from women as their right. Children of both sexes observe the interaction between husbands and wives, mothers and fathers, and the power plays and structures in the family unit, and learn behavioural patterns which they will use as adults."

The group believes that the motivations behind all expressions of violence are the same, whether it is the violence of men against women, adults against children, or occupying forces against the occupied. In all these cases, the oppressors use violence to assert power over others, perceived to be lesser than themselves in order to subdue them and make them conform to their will.

Violence against expatriate women

All the realities of living in abusive relationships apply also to expatriate women, in addition to the fact that in most cases, leaving their husbands would mean going back to their home countries and leaving their children behind. Women who have left, often do so secretly, with the help of friends and the embassies of their home governments who take the responsibility of protecting their citizens abroad.

"I met my husband when he was a student in the States," said one woman. "He changed when we came to Jordan. His family did not like me, and from the beginning turned him against me. In the past few years he has beaten me several times. I wish I could just get out of here. He does not want to even let me go for a visit with my family, because he thinks I won't come back. I feel very depressed at times, and had a nervous breakdown a while back."

Domestic workers

Poor expatriate women, working as domestics in Jordan, report that when finding themselves in a situation where they are abused, they have even less hope of getting out of the situation. They usually bear the brunt of the violent expressions of both male and female employers and their children. There are reports of beatings and rape by the men, as well as physical and emotional violence from their female employers. Often these women attempt to "run away" to the police station, not knowing their options, but are brought back to the house of their employers who hold their passports and papers, and are responsible for them during their stay in the country.

The women say that when they have gone to their embassies or consulates, the response they receive is not encouraging, and often humiliating.

Those who are in the worst situations are unable to get help or support from their peers, as they are often not allowed to leave the houses of their employers. Some of them talk to others from their home countries only in secret, because their employers forbid them to do so. A few women reported having lodged complaints with the Ministry of Labour, with positive results. They said that their complaints of abuse were investigated, and that action was taken against the abusive employer.

"In 1976, more than two thousand women from forty countries participated in the First International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women, in Brussels. One of the organizers, Diana Russell, has noted that the conference's focus was on crimes as personally experienced by women rather than on abstract debate. Such conferences are crucial in breaking the silence about the daily and epidemic atrocities against women."

The global scene

Robin Morgan, editor of "Sisterhood is Global", (Anchor Press/Doubleday 1984), an anthology of the International Women's Movement, writes in her introduction to the book:

"Spouse abuse, woman-beating, wife-battery whatever its name, this privatized violence against women is endemic to all patriarchal cultures, and is even condoned by religious and/or secular law in some."

"The institutionalized beating of women (whether seen as a form of punishment, sexual friction, duty, an outlet for a man's rage at his real oppressors, an al-

most inevitable accompaniment of a high rate of male alcoholism, or mere 'normalcy') is also mentioned by almost every contributor to 'Sisterhood is Global'. 70 countries plus the United Nations are represented in the book."

"We know that battery is not, as was thought, practiced only or mostly by the poor in their despair. It exists in every class and race, every nation. If 'middle-class battery' is less talked about, that is only because class strictures are more effective in silencing the victim. But the victim, whatever her class or national origins, has begun to speak, and al-

though shelters for abused and battered women still are dreadfully too few, wherever they do exist around the world, they have been begun or are run by the various women's movements in that region."

"In 1976, more than two thousand women from forty countries participated in the First International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women, in Brussels. One of the organizers, Diana Russell, has noted that the conference's focus was on crimes as personally experienced by women rather than on abstract debate. Such conferences are crucial in breaking the silence about the daily and epidemic atrocities against women."

Educational mission end visit to Yarmouk

PRESIDENT OF Yarmouk University Dr. Mohammad Hamdan has received a message from the Representative of the British Higher Education Mission, David Latta, in which the latter thanked him for "receiving so admirably the British Higher Education Mission", which left Jordan late last month.

Mr. Latta noted that the visit enabled the mission to familiarise themselves thoroughly with the work of Yarmouk University, and said that "the growth in confidence and purpose" was apparent on the campus.

One member who reviewed briefly some Masters theses in biology noted that standards were closer to the British MPhil, than the British Masters, and in general terms Yarmouk emerged as the Jordanian University the group would most like to co-operate with," the letter added.

Assistant Representative of the mission, Sue Beaumont, sent a similar letter to Mr. Majed Ghumma director of the Cultural



Dr. Mohammad Hamdan

and Public Relations Department at Yarmouk University, in which she expressed satisfaction over the success of the week-long visit.

Miss Beaumont noted that "a very complex set of arrangements" between Yarmouk and the mission "went without a hitch", and expressed the hope for more co-operation in the future.

Pons calls for comprehensive settlement

By Leila Deeb
Star Staff Writer

PRESIDENT OF the Spanish Congress of Deputies, Felix Pons, headed a delegation to Amman on a five-day visit at the invitation of Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al-Fayez. During his visit, he met with His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifei, Mr. Fayez, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmed Al-Lawzi, and other senior Jordanian officials.

In an interview with The Star, Mr. Pons said Spain, together with the other members of the European Community, had taken a very clear stance on the Arab-Israeli conflict matter, in favour of an international peace conference. He added that his country and the other EC members were in a singular position to do most for peace. He added that the Spanish government, and with the unanimous approval of the Congress of Deputies, had issued a very sharp statement criticizing the repressive Israeli measures taken against Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Pons said his visit to Jordan had achieved its several purposes of further developing bilateral relations, receiving



Mr. Pons talks to The Star's reporter

first-hand information on what was occurring in occupied Palestine, and carrying the information to both the Spanish and world public opinion, which was of extreme importance at this critical time. He added that Jordan was in the unique position of being the closest country to the occupied territories, and therefore he could view what was happening best from there. But he said the view would be different from Europe, and that is why he considered it important to carry what he saw from here to Europe.

On the new American peace initiative carried by US Secretary of State George Shultz recently, Pons said he had no information on it, and his only comment was that it showed that the Americans were moving positively and coming nearer to accepting the idea of international conference.

Later, at a press conference, which he gave on Monday, Pons said it was extremely important to speed up the peace process

because it was unacceptable to have one or two Palestinians killed daily. He said it was most important to look at the causes of the problem and solve them comprehensively. Whatever had been done before, he said, was aimed at stopping the effects rather than treating the cause. Now, it was time to deal with the root causes.

In reply to a question on Spanish-Israeli relations, Pons said it was preferable to have relations, not only with Israel, but with all countries, to enable everyone to deal with current problems, particularly those of the Mediterranean. Relations with Israel, as well as with the Soviet Union, which were established in the previous regime before the return of democracy to Spain, he said, had been resumed not because there was a popular demand for them, but because Spain has a policy of having relations with all countries.

Mr. Pons left for Cairo on Tuesday where he would spend another five days before returning to Madrid.

Bassira-Insight: To help correct false images

By Suchinta Wisesooriy
Special to The Star

AT A time of frustration about the official stand taken by the US government on issues concerning the Middle East, "Bassira-Insight", a group of women from the international community in Jordan, has let its collective voice be heard.

Recently, Karen Asfour, a founding member and spokesperson for Bassira, addressed US Secretary of State, George Schultz in an open letter questioning the US government's proclamations that Israel is a democratic state, the closure of the PLO office in Washington D.C., the continued financial assistance and support of Israel, and urging US support of a UN-sponsored international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"Although the letter was signed by me as the spokesperson for Bassira", Jan Maguire did most of the research and writing of that letter. Others were involved in bringing it to its final form," Asfour said.

"Bassira-Insight" is a very informal, somewhat loosely organized group that gets together to share information and support as expatriates living in this region. Asfour recalled how the group got started.

"There were several of us Americans who were outraged at the massacre at the Sabra and Shatila camps in 1982, and wrote a letter to President Reagan about how we felt. Shortly after that, we happened to meet some representatives of the US based National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) during their visit to Jordan. They encouraged us to affiliate with them. We were, for a while, the Jordanian chapter of NAAA.

However, we found that there were women of other nationalities who shared our feelings and wanted to be involved in our group. In 1985, we became independent of NAAA in order to include them, and called ourselves "Bassira-Insight."

Describing their activities in the past, Ann Sawalha, another founding member of the group said, "We have written several letters, both as a group and as individuals, to members of congress, government officials, as well as influential individuals in our home countries, voicing our feelings and opinions about issues relating to US policies in the Middle East. Our letters have been published in The International Herald Tribune, as well as in other local newspapers."

"Bassira's book: 'It Happened to Us: Women Caught in The Middle East Conflict' is an anthology describing personal experiences of American women married to Arabs, who live directly or indirectly under the shadow of Israeli occupation of Arab lands. The book was published in 1985, and the foreword to the book states that "in spite of growing pessimism regarding negative attitudes of US policymakers and the media, these women believe in the ideals with which they grew up as Americans."

One of the main concerns of the group is the negative stereotyping and portrayal of Arabs in the media and literature of their countries. "Having lived in these parts for many years, we feel we owe it to both the people of our home countries as well as to the people we live among now, to help correct these false images," agreed Asfour and Sawalha.

Investigations prove British engineer's death is suicidal

AMMAN (Star) — Days of investigation and the coroner's report have proved that the death of 39-year-old British engineer, Richard Christopher Lee, was suicidal.

They established that Lee had killed himself by cutting his wrists.

Lee, the Middle East representative of a British company, was acting abnormally since he had first come to Jordan last February, according to the administration of the hotel in which he had been staying.

The official report says that the odd behaviour of Lee, who had stayed in his room since he

had checked in and did not answer his telephone calls, impelled the hotel administration to open his room for two times. In the two events, Lee was found naked, drunk, and in a state of depression, and he rejected offers for help from the hotel administration.

When members of the hotel administration entered his room for the third time, however, after one of the waiters heard a strong sound coming from Lee's room, they found Lee's corpse lying on the ground in the bathroom and his blood was all over the place. The hotel then informed the authorities, who immediately started investigating the case.

Arab Bank Limited



Mr. Abdulmajed Shoman, Chairman of the Board of Directors

THE BANK was able to maintain stable net income during the last five years despite conflicting variations in economic conditions, interest rates, and foreign exchange markets, as well as fierce competition in the banking industry. The Bank's net income in 1987 was JD 23.9 million in comparison to JD 23.5 million in 1986. Net income for the Group reached US\$82 million compared to U.S. \$ 78.1 million in the previous year. The Board of Directors recommended the distribution of JD 7.7 million in dividends to shareholders, which represents JD 3.5 per share (35 per cent of the par value of JD 10.)

It is the management's constant goal, year after year, to improve the Bank's equity ratios, taking into consideration the growth in deposits and assets. The Bank was able to increase its prime equity by 57.7 per cent during the last five years. For the year 1987, net equity growth was 10 per cent for the Bank and 16 per cent for the Group.

Funds deposited with the Bank and the Group rose by 3.9 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively. Total assets of the Bank rose by 3.8 per cent to JD 3,310 million. The growth of total assets for the Group was 6.7 per cent with total assets reaching U.S. \$ 13,506 million.

Arab Bank Ltd. was active in 1987 in increasing its assets productivity. The Bank's risk assets to total assets ratio reached 32.3 per cent compared to 29.5 per cent in 1986. The risk assets ratio for the Group was 26 per cent against 23.2 per cent for the previous year. Sufficient provisions were made to cover doubtful debts. Doubtful debts provision ratio was 10 per cent at the end of 1987.

High liquidity ratio was maintained despite the increase in both loan and bond portfolios. At the end of 1987, the liquidity ratio was 64.2 per cent for the bank and 70 per cent for the Group.

In 1987, the Bank continued its international expansion with a new representative office in Seoul, South Korea. Early in 1988, two new branches started operations: one in Amman and one in Cairo. Another branch will soon commence its activities in Italy. Arab Bank (Austria) AG, a sister company, started its operations in June, 1987.

Towards an 'Arab Capitalism'

Editor's Note: The following are excerpts of an article written by Dr. Sa'ad Ed-Din Ibrahim, "Towards an Arab Capitalism", and published in Ad-Dustour daily on 7 March 1988.

IT IS often said among Arab entrepreneurs that investment opportunities in the Arab region are limited in scope, and do not provide investors with guarantees. They, in turn, call on the Western markets for their investments, presumably to search for high yields and guarantees. Thus, their perception seems in place — artificially at least.

However it has been proved that such opportunities and guarantees in the West are exaggerated, owing to the fact that the forces which control the Arab capital and Arab investments overseas are outside the control of the Arabs themselves — and in most cases the sophisticated machineries of such forces are incomprehensible to them.

Suffice it to mention the example of that Monday, 19 October 1987, referred to as the "Black Monday", during which the New York stock prices fell by 22.5 per cent in one day, and which was followed by the "Blue Monday", 26 October 1987, when the stock prices witnessed their lowest record; all

though unreservedly not like the Black Monday.

By and large, the Arab losses, on both Mondays, reached \$25 billion in one week. Additionally, the Arab losses from the devalued American dollar, which is the most preferred currency among Arab investors, have reached 30 per cent during the past two years. According to estimates, the losses incurred by Arab individuals, firms and governments who maintain dollar accounts overseas, exceeded \$100 billion.

In summary, foreign markets or countries, which were believed by Arab entrepreneurs to be safe and rewarding, have caused Arabs heavy losses, reaching more than \$125 billion off a total package of \$400 billion in Arab investments and accounts during the past two years.

It is thus evident that the first stage of Arab capitalism (the period between the two wars) has been littered, that the second stage of Arab capitalism

(the oil era) has been exhausted, and that behind the glittering of the first and the exhaustion of the second was the absence of a liberal national proposal for Arab capitalists.

What is requested of Arab capitalists and their governments is the formulation of a new economic contract.

What is most important, is the existence of legal corporate frameworks to encourage the establishment of joint Arab shareholding companies, to which subscriptions are open to Arab investors in all Arab countries, and which can have the chances of investing and marketing in all Arab countries.

The crucial point is the existence of an "Arab Open Policy", and not just an open policy in a country here and another one there (such as only Egypt or only Tunisia). There is an Arab joint company for the security of investments, which is based in Kuwait, and is one of the successful and few joint Arab companies. This company can expand its activity into securing the Arab shareholding companies, which are proposed in this regard, and which can be of a "Multi-regional status", so to speak.

"Arab companies of a multi-regional status" are the ideal response to the crisis of Arab capitalists, aiming to safeguard Arabs from the risks outside the



Dr. Sa'ad Ed-Din Ibrahim

Arab land, and are the ideal response to the crisis of Arab governments in the management of their national economies.

Among the Arab capitalists at present the Gulf capitalism in general, and the Kuwaiti one in particular are the most capable of taking the initiative in establishing economic projects at the level of the whole Arab land.

During the next couple of days, Egypt will host a conference for Arab investors.

It is hoped that the Egyptian occasion be the start and the real spark for an ambitious and open Arab capitalism. "Let it be the start of a third stage of capitalism; a more efficient and successful one than the two previous ones."

IDB 58 loans for JD 7.71 millions

AMMAN (Star) — According to figures published by the Industrial Development Bank (IDB), the balance of loans which have been extended by the IDB during 1987 totalled 58 loans, amounting to JD 7,710,000.

During the fourth quarter of 1987, five loans were extended by the bank for new projects, and ten loans for already existing ones, amounting to JD 1.83 millions. Figures show a total of 14 industrial projects and one tourism project (for JD 16,000) which were supported by these loans.

Off the value of industrial loans during the fourth quarter of last year, purchasing of raw materials, purchasing of

machines and building of factories received 80.9 per cent, 12.3 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively.

According to estimates, the investment costs of projects which received loans during the same period for the purpose of construction and purchasing of machinery and equipment amounted to JD 2.7 million. Moreover, the added value to the national revenue from these projects, during the first year of production, is estimated to reach JD 1.1 million and create 31 job opportunities.

In general, sources point to eight industrial sectors whose projects were financed by the IDB during the fourth quarter of 1987.

Prequalifiers

Al Wahda Dam

TWELVE FOREIGN contractors in joint venture with Jordanian companies have been pre-qualified for work on the diversion tunnel for Al-Wahda Dam. The Jordan Valley Authority hopes to have work on the 800-metre diversion tunnel underway by May. Harza Engineering of the US is now working on the final feasibility study for the dam itself and construction should begin before the end of 1988.

The companies pre-qualified are as follows: 1) Kier (UK) with Qassim and Hudhud Shand; 2) Archiridon (I) with Al Maser Jordanian Contracting Co; 3) Energo Project

(Yugoslavia) with National Engineering and Contracting Co; 4) Impregilo (Italy) with United Projects Co; 5) Philip Holzmann (W. Ger.) with Construction Company for Buildings; 6) Losinger (W. Ger.) with Mubarak and Tougan Engineering Contracts Co; 7) Hanbo (Korea) with General Equipment Co; 8) Gro Plannum (I) with Dababneh Costain; 9) Dyckerhoff and Widman (W. Ger.) with Technical Construction Company; 10) Ret-Ser Engineering (Taiwan) with Triple Construction; 11) China State with Trans Orient Engineering and Contracting (Taiwan); 12) Universale Bau Ag (W. Ger.) with Attawon Engineering and Contracting. (PAD)

Boeing bursts into 1988

IN JANUARY of this year Boeing received 38 orders for all members of its jet family and delivered 16 aircraft to the airlines of the world.

The Boeing 737 which carried its first paying passenger 10 February, 1988, has since flown nearly two billion passengers more than 1.1 billion miles. Today, 1,468 Boeing 737s are operating in nearly every country of the world. By the end of 1987, the fleet had made a total of 28,533,459 landings, meaning that a Boeing 737 had taken off or landed somewhere in the world every 11 seconds of the 24-hour day. Boeing anticipates it will record another 737 sales milestone — its 2,000th order — by midyear.

The original twinjet which made the first revenue flight for Lufthansa in Germany is still operating daily as the flagship of Ansett New Zealand. During its 20-year career, it had flown 30,000 revenue hours and made 37,000 landings, averaging one landing every 4.7 hours of its lifetime. The strength of the Boeing 737 family continues to be 99 per cent-plus schedule reliability and the easy maintainability of the fleet.

With orders approaching 2,000 aircraft, Boeing is producing 14 737s a month, rolling a new twinjet out of the factory door every day and a half. In its 20 years, the 737 fleet has already carried the equivalent of one third of the world's population on 117 roundtrips between the Earth and its Sun.

Talia Airways has signed an agreement for the lease of six Boeing 737 jetliners. Four of the aircraft are 737-400s and two are 737-500s. Talia is a new airline formed in Turkey in 1987 to serve the rapidly

growing Turkish tourist market and also provides charter service to Turkish workers who live abroad. The airline's operations include service from Turkey to Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Scandinavia.

British Airways has ordered two additional Boeing 757 twinjets. The aircraft will be delivered in the spring of 1989 to Caledonian Airways, BA's newly-formed charter wing and they will be the first British Airways 757s to be powered by the Rolls Royce RB211-535E4 engines.

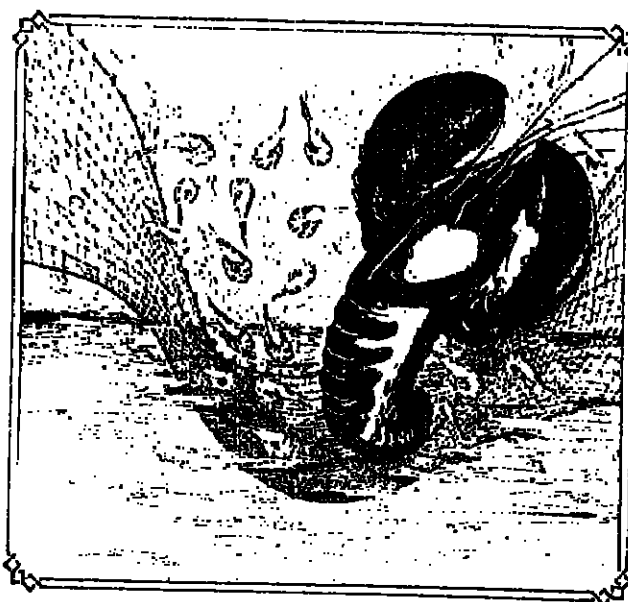
The Airline's chief executive, Sir Colin Marshall, said "the improved range offered by E4 engines and the greater economies that will be available will be of significant benefit to Caledonian Airways."

APC

Dredging offers

THE ARAB Potash Company (APC) has received offers from nine of twenty one companies pre-qualified for dredging work at its dead sea plant. Companies which made offers were Canal Harbour Co. (Egypt), Sez Marine Contractors (Netherlands), Kolin (Netherlands), YIT (Finland), Kier International (UK), Volken (Netherlands), Poskalis (Netherlands), Ham International (Netherlands) and Archiridon (Saudi Arabia). Bids ranged from JD 1.09 million to JD 3.5 million and a decision on the contract is expected by the end of March.

The job entails enlarging and deepening the channel to the brine intake from the Dead Sea whose level is falling by around 50 centimetres annually. Work is being financed by a \$12 million World Bank loan. (PAD)



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WANTED

A BUSINESS major, fluent in Arabic and English, background in journalism preferred. Applicants should write to The Editor, The Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman. Resume and recommendations should accompany each application.



AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of Jordanian companies, specializing in furniture, doors and windows. Interested firms may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

● Jreast Bros. Furniture Factory
Tel: 722028, P.O. Box: 171, Amman - Jordan

● Kasaleh Bros. Co. Tel: 891988-770055, P.O. Box 6172, Amman - Jordan

● Kolahassal Foam & Mattresses
Fact. Tel: (09) 953611/2, Telex: 41426, P.O. Box: 7518, Amman - Jordan

● Kuriyeh & Hakim Aluminium Co.
Tel: 741355-773157, Telex: 23190, P.O. Box: 1037, Amman - Jordan

● Maher Al-Sadek & Partner Co. Tel: 801324, P.O. Box: 409, Tase Al Ali - Jordan

● Mahmoud Al-Shamm'a & Sons Co.
Tel: 623830, Telex: 21768, P.O. Box: 29, Amman - Jordan

● Mango Partners Metal Furniture
Factory Co. Tel: 772018, P.O. Box: 1075, Amman - Jordan

● Masri Bros. Co. Tel: 894135, Telex: 23028, P.O. Box: 15018, Amman - Jordan

● Al-Minari Trading Industrial Est.
Tel: 666884, 861860, 841384, Telex: 21864, P.O. Box: 825467, Amman - Jordan

● Modern Joinery Co. Ltd. Tel: 672188, Telex: 21863, P.O. Box: 2078, Amman - Jordan

● Moh'd K. Mish'al Furniture Co.
Tel: 821407, P.O. Box: 8249, Amman - Jordan

● Najjar Industrial Trading Co. Tel: 844735, Telex: 21265, P.O. Box: 921775, Amman - Jordan

● Petra Furniture Manufacturing Co.
Tel: 723799, P.O. Box: 5122, Amman - Jordan

● Philadelphia Carpentry Co. Tel: 772145, P.O. Box: 6884, Amman - Jordan

● Qahwailan Industrial Co. Tel: 892741, P.O. Box: 18329, Amman - Jordan

● Al-Rafidain Carpentry. Tel: 841580, 842035, Telex: 23394, P.O. Box: 2047, Amman - Jordan

● Prefabricated Structures Manufacturing Co. Tel: 824907, 797122, P.O. Box: 1378, Amman - Jordan

● Al-Saleh & Mansour Co. Tel: 792721, P.O. Box: 2311, Amman - Jordan

● Sandouka Fact. for Mfg. Furniture. Tel: 892198, P.O. Box: 6073, Amman - Jordan

● S. Habbibeh Factory. Tel: 894210, Telex: 21088, P.O. Box: 16073, Amman - Jordan

● United Metals Co. "Comeco" Tel: 730838, Telex: 23877, P.O. Box: 925226, Amman - Jordan

● Universal Wood Working Ind. Co. Ltd. Tel: 638272, 791900, Telex: 23729, P.O. Box: 887, Amman - Jordan

● Yassin Metal 'Wooden Furniture Factory. Tel: 884709, P.O. Box: 3028, Amman - Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of specialties, wishing to establish export & import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

● Origin Enterprise Co. 2, Lane 308, Chung - Hain Rd. Sec. 1 Ta - Lee Hsiang, Telchung, Taiwan.

● Chin Hain Industrial Co. Ltd. 4F, No. Sec. 2, Chung Shan N. Rd. Taipei, Taiwan, K.O.C.

● Eco Traktor, Yedek Parca San Ve Teo A.S., Gumussuyu Cad. Akca Sitesi No. 24/28, 34020 Tokat - Istanbul, Turkey.

● Arkol Aerosol Ambalaj San. Ve Tic. A.S. Sefakoy Halkali Cad. N. 255 Istanbul.

● Aslan Uluslararası Nakliyat San. Ve Tic. A.S. Resadiye Cad. Gunee Hen K. 8 Eminonu - Istanbul.

● Habli Commercial Agents For Middle East and Africa 129 Wellington Hill, West Westbury on Trym, Bristol, BS9 4QX England.

● Marin Limited, 4 Marty's Yard, 17 Homestead High St., London NW3 1PX, England.

● Hamma C/O P.O. Box 32, B - 4081 Chevroux, Belgium.

● Prime Enterprises P.O. Box 40389 Dar Es Salaam Tanzania.

● Prato - Tex Engineering SAS P.O. Box 714 Cap 50047 Prato - Italy.

● Tradeflow International, 104 Shadman Colony, Lahore - 3, Pakistan.

● Mensun Co. P.O. Box 1304 Sialkot - 1, Pakistan.

● Aghaji Enterprise 3/55, Moullimabad Jamaatullah Afghani Road, Karachi - 5, Pakistan.

● Main Line Bearing Company Ltd., Worley Moor Trading Estate, Worley Moor, Leeds LS 12 4AX England.

● Ecocomat Machinebau, Postfach 24 10 13, 560 Wupertal 2, Germany.

● Mullenbach Armaturen GmbH P.O. Box 700229 D - 6820 Veitshausen (Tollshausen) Neustadt 45 - 49 W. Germany.

● Decan Overseas Exports Ltd., No. 5, 8th Avenue, Harrington Road, Madras 600 031, India.

● Novotrade 1136 Budapest Furst S.U. 24 - 28 Hungary.

● Parklane Limited, G.P.O. Box 4975 Kowloon - Hong Kong.

● AMCO Ltd. 188 Hennessy Road, Wai Hing Commercial Building, 8th Floor, Hong Kong.

● Desert & Dale IBA Commercial Export PTE Ltd. 03 - 98 Gun Hua Building, 133 Middle Road, P.O. Box 221 Singapore 0718.

● Transonix Ltd. 47 Mistras Str. P.O. Box 465 Lamaca Cyprus.

● Impax Trade & Marketing, P.O. Box 808 Port Alice, B.C. Canada V0N 2N0.

● Dae Woo Hydraulic Machinery, Mig Co. P.O. Box No. 8404 Central, Seoul, Rep. of Korea.

● Tom - Ka Ltd. SUI, Abdulhakmit Cad. N. 58/2 Taksim - Istanbul.

● Guner Ekspor Hediyelek Eysa Tic. Ltd. SUI, Bakirler Caddesi N. 6 Beyazit, Istanbul - Turkey.

● Darimod Kon. Ayakkabi Dyrakabi Deri San. Ve Tic. A.S. Bekardesler Durak Yol Sok. N. 28 Zeytinburnu - Istanbul.

● Husamettin Kanat, Sarier Tarayaya Salicir Asfalti N. 89/A Istanbul.

● Eksplo Kontrol Patlamayi Onleyici Maddeler San. Ve Tic. A.S. Karakoy, Gumruk Sok. N. 18 Istanbul.

● Ramada Fisheries & Processing Co., P.O. Box 10583, Dubai, U.A.E.

● Mr. Henry Yeoh, Blk. 814 Tampines St. 81, 05 - 688, Singapore 1852.

● Hua Hui Trading Co., No. 330, Lorong Halus, Singapore 1983.

● O.D.R.B.V. Technical Services, Aeligen West 7, 4202 MS, Gorinchen, The Netherlands.

● Impax Marketing Int'l Inc., 11 Lavinia Place, Unit 4 West Hill, 8 Ontario M7E 4W5, U.S.A.

● Its Muhieddine Badr, P.O. Box 14/5377, Beirut - Lebanon.

● Paddy Enterprises, RM. 903 - 4, 9/F, East Town Bldg., 411 Lockhart Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

● Lyord Benson & Company, 2, To-gunwa Street, Via Ita - Fajl, Flat 2, Lagos - Nigeria.

● Jimoh Dwoyale Asantui Commercial Store, 160, Akanni Street, G.P.O. Box 8381, Lagos - Nigeria.

● Onikoyi Nigeria Enterprises, P.O. Box 5723, Lagos, Nigeria.

● Gerner International, Box 6885, Dubai, U.A.E.

● Muthy - Bros, P.O. Box 335, Port Louis, Mauritius.

● R. Wynds and Brothers, P.O. Box 2237, Apapa Lagos, Nigeria.

● FI - Sag Int'l, 1st Floor, Haasan Chambers, Bohri Road, Opp. Customs House, Karachi, Pakistan.

● Mack Ltd., Anbari You Markaz 1a Hani, No. 12/71, Sihlye, Ankara, Turkey.

● Rehab Trading Office, P.O. Box 35048, Baghdad, Iraq, (importers of fabrics, tailoring supplies, industrial leather and bags).

● Coasts (Al-Sawahel) Trading Est. P.O. Box 3981, Doha, Qatar, (importers of foodstuffs, ready wear, construction materials and hygienic materials).

● Al-Sheti and Al-Basha Trading Co., Khaleel Bin Al-Waleed Street, Al-Jahani and Al-Shaye' Building, P.O. Box 25087, Safat, Kuwait, (importers of foodstuffs-unfrozen, household appliances, gifts and toys).

● Benghazi Chamber of Commerce, Benghazi, Libya, (importers of Jordanian products which are available for exports for Libya, with reference to quantities available).

● Iraqi-Jordanian Est. for International Trade, Al-Jubaila, P.O. Box 282, Amman, Jordan, (importers and exporters of foodstuffs and chemicals).

● Malek Milki, P.O. Box 3435, Damascus, Syria, (importer and exporter of dried foodstuffs, dairies, paper and cardboard and cardboard boxes, glues and pasting materials, raw materials for the manufacturing of chemicals and firestones).

● Sami Mohammed Sa'ad, P.O. Box 30 Hadeeq Shabra, 60 Al-Hijaz Street, Meas Al-Jedida, Cairo, Egypt, (an Egyptian company operating as exporters and importers, wishing to establish contacts with Jordanian counterparts).

Trade opportunities in Philippines

Some big business firms in the Philippines are in search of reputable companies in Jordan that can represent them in Amman as their exclusive agents.

One such company is the Remcastel International Corporation. This firm is engaged in diversified business ventures with other companies over the world. The Remcastel has been dealing with such items as agricultural and marine food products, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, construction supplies and equipments, electric and electronic products, forest, chemical and petroleum products, handicrafts and home furnishings, metallic and non-metallic minerals, etc.

Prospective agents can write directly to Remcastel International Corporation, P.O. Box 2055, Manila, giving a detailed description of their business activities and company history, or through the Philippine Embassy in Amman.

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of 11 Arab companies, wishing to establish business contacts with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at the addresses accordingly.

● Mansour M. Al-Sanie Trading Est. P.O. Box 16070, Jeddah 21444, Saudi Arabia, (exporters of direct-sale machines).

● Omar Al-Rasch Abu Al-Hasan, P.O. Box 127, Port Sudan, Khartoum, Sudan, (exporters of cereals, corn, sesame, water-melon seeds, Sudanese Beans, vegetable oil and fruits).

● National Industrial Detergents Co., P.O. Box 6104 Ruwi, Sultanate of Oman, (importers of raw materials for the manufacturing of cleaning materials or detergents).

● Management Consultants, P.O. Box 9885, Jeddah 21423, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, (importers of cosmetics, clothes, household appliances, computers and accessories, furniture and foodstuffs).

● The Department of Export Promotion in Bangkok, Thailand has invited visitors for the "Bangkok Ready-Wear Fair 88", to be held between 26 April and 3 May 1988 at the Department's exhibition centre. Contacts to be made at the following addresses:

1. Exhibition Center, Department of Export Promotion, Ministry of Commerce 22/77 Rachadapisek Road, Bangkok, Bangkok 10800, Thailand Tel: 5115088 - 77 Tlx: 82364 Depp Th

2. Office of Commercial Attache, Royal Thai Consulate - General P.O. Box 8014, Jeddah 21482 Saudi Arabia Tel: (02) 8445089 Tlx: 808626 Thaim S.

● The Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Co. has announced the sale (by bidding) of 22,000 refrigerators (free of refrigeration sets) and bodies (unit for use as refrigerators) which were not subject to customs clearance. Bidding documents are available at the Co's offices (Jabal Al-Hussain) for 10 days. Closing date: 21 March 1988. (Call: Al-Qasbi close to Queen Alia International Airport).

● The Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Co. has announced the sale of 33 tonnes of paraffin wax. (Contact Mr. Khaleel A. Al-Ateeq at the Supplies Dept. Bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 13 March 1988).

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Auctions

TENDER NO. 1/88/sale. The Jordan Electricity Authority has announced the sale of rubbish aluminium wires. Bond: JD 280. Closing date: 20 March 1988. (Warehouses: central-Zarg, training centre-south of Amman).

THE JORDAN VALLEY Authority has announced the sale of 48 cars and vehicles (by bidding) at Authority's warehouses in the Middle Al-Aghwar. (Contact: Tenders Committee's Secretariat, Rural Development Building, Jabal Amman, Ras-Al-Ain route). Closing date: 26 March 1988.

BID NO. M/88. The Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. has announced an auction for the sale of second-hand and unit-for-use tires from Al-Hasa, Russeifeh and Abyadh mines. Bids are accepted until 23 March 1988.

THE PORTS Corp. has announced the sale of 33 tonnes of paraffin wax. (Contact Mr. Khaleel A. Al-Ateeq at the Supplies Dept. Bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 13 March 1988).

The Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Co. has announced the sale (by bidding) of 22,000 refrigerators (free of refrigeration sets) and bodies (unit for use as refrigerators) which were not subject to customs clearance. Bidding documents are available at the Co's offices (Jabal Al-Hussain) for 10 days. Closing date: 21 March 1988. (Call: Al-Qasbi close to Queen Alia International Airport).

Bangkok fair

The Department of Export Promotion in Bangkok, Thailand has invited visitors for the "Bangkok Ready-Wear Fair 88", to be held between 26 April and 3 May 1988 at the Department's exhibition centre. Contacts to be made at the following addresses:

1. Exhibition Center, Department of Export Promotion, Ministry of Commerce 22/77 Rachadapisek Road, Bangkok, Bangkok 10800, Thailand Tel: 5115088 - 77 Tlx: 82364 Depp Th

2. Office of Commercial Attache, Royal Thai Consulate - General P.O. Box 8014, Jeddah 21482 Saudi Arabia Tel: (02) 8445089 Tlx: 808626 Thaim S.

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Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	Sterling Pound
1M	6 11/16 3 1/4	10 3/4	7 9/16	3 7/8	1 5/8	4 3/16	1 M	8 13/16
2 M	6 11/16 3 5/16	10 7/8	7 3/4	4 00	1 13/16	4 1/8	2 M	8 7/8
3 M	6 9/4	3 5/16	10 7/8	7 15/16	4 00	1 15/16	3 M	8 5/16
6 M	6 7/8	3 3/8	11 00	8 1/4	4 1/8	2 5/16	4 M	8 00
9 M	7 1/16 3 7/16	11 1/4	8 7/16	4 3/16	2 5/8	4 1/16	5 M	8 1/16
1 year	7 1/4 3 1/2	11 3/8	8 9/16	4 1/4	2 7/8	4 1/16	6 M	8 1/16
2 years	7 3/4 3 7/8						7 M	8 1/4
3 years	8 00 4 7/16						8 M	8 1/16
4 years	8 1/4 4 3/4						9 M	8 1/16
5 years	8 1/2 5 1/8						1 year	8 7/16

Source: Finance and Credit Corp. Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwait Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	7-8 3/4	4 9/16-4 1/16	6 3/8-5 5/8	6 1/2-6 1/8
2 MTHS	7 1/8-7 7/8	4 3/4-4 1/4	6 3/8-5 5/8	6 5/8-6 1/4
3 MTHS	7 1/4-7 00	5 00-4 1/2	6 1/2-5 7/8	6 3/4-6 3/8
1 Year	7 1/2-7 1/2	5 3/8-4 7/8	6 7/8-6 00	7 1/4-6 3/4

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.E.U., Bahrain, Spot 9.3. 1988.

CBJ-The Central Bank of Jordan has announced the new rates on the handling of Development Bonds and Treasury Bills: 1 M 4.25, 3 M 4.75, 6 M 5.00, 9 M 5.00, 1 Year 5.00, 2 Years 5.25, 3 Years 5.50, 4 Years 5.75, 5 Years 6.00, 6 Years 6.25, 7 Years 6.50, 8 Years 6.75, 9 Years 6.875, 10 years 7.00.

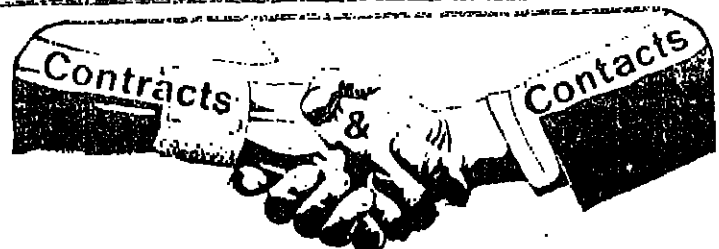
Dollar - Gold

London (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Tuesday	Monday	Friday
DEM	8.3.88	7.3.88	4.3.88
SFR	1.8765	1.8765	1.8940
FF	1.3825	1.3870	1.4030
DFL	5.6730	5.6880	5.7300
LIT	1.8790	1.8840	1.9010
CA \$	1.236.75	1.239.75	1.9010
YEM	1.2542	1.2562	1.2547
£	127.80	128.30	129.92
GOLD	1.8270	1.8135	1.7740
SILVER	435.60	437.20	437.60
	6.38	6.42	6.41

Exchange Rates

	BUY	SELL	BUY	SELL
S. Riyal	92.6	91.8	\$	336.7
L. Lira	0.90	0.95	£	597
S. Lira	8.00	8.5	DEM	198.8
I. Dinar	168	175	SFR	240.2
K. Dinar	1245	1256	FRF	58.8
E. Pound	150	160	Yen (100)	261.3
U.A.E. Dir	93.5	94.5	DFL	177.2
Q. Riyal	94	95	SKR	66.1
O. Riyal	890	900	LIT(100)	27
B. Dinar	905	915	BFC	95.2



- TENDER NOS. W/1/88/23 and W/1/88/24.** Supply of metal cages for tree protection and concrete pipes for the Greater Amman Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality/Tenders Department for JD 10 each. Bond: JD 1,000 and 5 per cent of bid value respectively. Closing dates: 21 March and 14 March 1988 respectively.
- TENDER NO. 1/88.** Construction of a municipality building. Tender documents are available from Al-Sareh Municipality Secretariat for JD 50. Bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 15 March 1988.
- SUPPLY OF 1) sweepers and sweepers sticks; 2) drilling jacks; 3) mercury bulbs (1,000), neon lamps.** Tender documents are available at Zorqa Municipality for JD 10 each. Bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 15 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. 4/88.** Purchase of chemical materials for the manufacturing of vegetable oils for the Universal Modern Industries Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's Commercial Department for JD 2 (Tel. 803782, 803783). Closing date: 18 March 1988.
- TENDER NOS. 50/88, 55/88, 54/88, 52/88, 51/88, 49/88 and 42/88.** (Announcement by the General Supplies Department for the supply of the following for the Ministry of Health.) 1) anatomical charts; 2) anatomical models; 3) educational films & slides; 4) rehabilitation equipment; 5) x-ray unit; 6) laboratory equipment; and 7) electrical and audio-visual equipment. Tender documents are available at the Department/Supply Street for JD 3, 3.75, 10, 10 and 10 respectively. Closing dates: 17, 3, 17, 5, 12 and 10 April 1988 respectively. Bid bond: 3 per cent of the C&F price valid for 150 days.
- TENDER NOS. 1/88 and 2/88.** Supply of 1) 300 aprons for male and female workers and 2) valves. Tender documents are available at the Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co's office/Mahatta Street (851423) for JD 1 each. Closing dates: 15 March and 26 March 1988 respectively.
- TENDER NO. M/9/88.** Announcement by Ma'an Governorate. Road works and asphalt overlays. Tender documents are available at the Governorate/Directorate of Works for JD 25. Bond: JD 2,400. Closing date: 12 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. M/9/88.** Announcement by Ma'an Governorate. Road works and asphalt overlays. Tender documents are available at the Governorate/Directorate of Works for JD 25. Bond: JD 2,400. Closing date: 12 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. A/2/14/88.** Road works at Russeifah road/Um Drajjat Rajm Al-Shawk. Tender documents are available at Zorqa Governorate/Directorate of Works for JD 15. Bond: JD 2,500. Closing date: 15 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. 1/88.** Announcement by the Ministry of the Occupied Territory Affairs. Asphalt overlays for the streets surrounding the schools at Hiteen Camp (Area: 6,000 sq. metres). Tender documents are available at the Refugee Affairs Directorate/Jabal Weidieh for JD 10. Closing date: 12 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. 122/87.** Supply of cables for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority/Supplies Division for JD 25. Bond: 5 per cent of offer value. Closing date: 6 April 1988.
- TENDER NOS. 10K/88 and 11K/88.** Road works at Karak Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Governorate/Directorate of Works for JD 15 each. Bond: JD 1,000 each. Closing date: 12 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. SHS A/16/88.** Construction of a sand dam for the Arab Potash Co. (sand dam No. 17 at the salt extractor at the polish project in Ghour Al-Safi). Quantity of sand accumulation: 650,000 cubic metres. Tender documents are available at the Co's office in Shamsioun (868185) or Ghour Al-Safi (868110) for JD 35. Closing date: 12 March 1988.
- TENDER NOS. 10/88, 11/88, 12/88.** Supply of the following for the Civil Consumer Corp. 1) dishwashing liquid; 2) seedless dates; 3) dried figs. Tender documents are available at the Corp's Purchases Division/Aln Ghazal for JD 5 each. Closing date: 16 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. SHS A/16/88.** Construction of a sand dam for the Arab Potash Co. (sand dam No. 17 at the salt extractor at the polish project in Ghour Al-Safi). Quantity of sand accumulation: 650,000 cubic metres. Tender documents are available at the Co's office in Shamsioun (868185) or Ghour Al-Safi (868110) for JD 35. Closing date: 12 March 1988.
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- INSURANCE COVERAGE for the Free-Zones Corp.** for the period 1 April 1988-31 March 1989. Tender documents are available at the Corp's office, Jabal Amman. Closing date: 22 March 1988.
- TENDER NOS. 3/88, 53/88, 57/88.** Supply of the following for the General Supplies Department: 1) furniture; 2) electronic telephones; walkie-talkie; instr. production printer; 3) video cassette tapes. Tender documents are available at the Department/Supply Street for JD 25, 50 and 20 respectively. Closing dates: 20 March, 16 April, and 13 April 1988 respectively.
- TENDER NOS. 6K/88, 6K/88 and 9K/88.** Renovation works for roads at Karak Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Governorate/Directorate of Works for JD 15, 10 and 15 respectively. Bond: JD 1,000, JD 800, JD 1,000 respectively. Closing dates: 12 March 1988.
- TENDER NOS. 13/88, 14/88, 15/88 and 16/88.** Supply of the following for the Civil Consumer Corp. 1) Tea (in packets 30-40 kilograms); 2) canned beef sausage; 3) dried apricots; 4) neck ties. Tender documents are available at the Corp's Office/Aln Ghazal for JD 10, 10.5 and 5 respectively. Closing dates: 30 March, 30 March, 27 March and 30 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. 2/D/88.** Construction of a club for teachers in Amman. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Education/Directorate of Engineering/Aifairs for JD 100. Closing date: 20 March 1988.
- CONSTRUCTION OF additional classrooms at various schools.** Tender documents are available at the Directorate of Education, Capital Governorate Building Sections for JD 5 each. (Tel. 644244). Closing date: 14 March 1988.
- TENDER NOS. 16/88, 17/88, 18/88 and 19/88.** Supply of the following for the Royal Jordanian: 1) Printing of Wings Magazines for one year; 2) Supply of steel and wood; 3) calculator rolls; 4) supply of publications. Tender documents are available from the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 25, 12, and 3 respectively. Bond: JD 500 for tender No. 16/88 and 10 per cent for the remaining three. Closing date: 13 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. 3/D/88.** Construction of a club for teachers in Irbid. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Education Directorate of Engineering/Aifairs for JD 100. Closing date: 20 March 1988.
- PRINTING OF the tenth annual report for the Amman Financial Market.** Closing date: 14 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. Local/7/88.** Supply of surveying instruments for the Ministry of Public Work. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Directorate for JD 20. Closing date: 15 March 1988.
- PURCHASE ORDER NO. HT/M3(51/88).** Supply of 13,000 square metres of floor-tiles for the Jordanian Armed Forces/Royal Engineering Corp. Tender documents are available for JD 5. Closing date: 16 March 1988. Bond: 10 per cent of offer value.
- STUDIES AND maintenance of roads at the Greater Amman Municipality.** Tender documents are available at the Municipality/Tenders Department for JD 40. Bond: 5 per cent of value. Closing date: 6 March 1988.
- TENDER NOS. 66/88, 50/88 and 48/88.** Supply of the following for the General Supplies Department: 1) medical books; 2) language lab equipment; 3) dental laboratory equipment. Tender documents are available at the Department/Supply Street for JD 5, 5, and 3 respectively. Bond: 3 per cent of the C&F valid for 150 days. Closing dates: 19, 24, and 16 April 1988.
- PURCHASE OF laboratory detectors.** Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Health/Directorate of Supplies and Warehouses. Closing date: 12 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. 9/88.** Construction of a maternity centre in Bage's Camp. Tender documents are available at the UNRWA's Engineering Division for JD 5. Closing date: 20 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. 22/88.** Construction of a technical centre for Lababah Bint Al-Hareth School/Jarash. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Directorate for JD 60. Closing date: 13 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. 5 Local/88.** General maintenance at Princess Alla College's Buildings. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Higher Education/Buildings Section for JD 5. Bond: JD 300 or 5 per cent of tender's value. Closing date: 17 March 1988.
- TENDER NO. SH/B/4/1988.** Construction of a hangar in Zorqa district. Tender documents are available at the Royal Engineering Corp/Jordanian Armed Forces for JD 10. Closing date: 20 March 1988.

Financial Market Weekly Report

Market up by 0.4 million

Active market, prices up

By Rasim Rahim
Star Financial Market Analyst

HANDLING THIS week has set a remarkable record with regard to all the factors affecting the trading position at the Amman Financial Market. Notably, the trading volume, number of shares, and number of contracts rose by 22 per cent, 90 per cent and 35 per cent respectively.

This week a total of 2,906,106 shares was handled, recording a total market volume of JD 2,345,580, divided among 2,390 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 489,116 per day. In the Over-The-Counter Market, a total of 46,575 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 23,895.

The shares of 58 companies were traded, classified as follows:

	Share of Market This Week	Last Week	Prices	Total	Weekly Entries
Banks	15.491%	21.250%	7	18	84
Insurance	2.400%	5.353%	1	3	9
Services	4.410%	8.742%	5	1	34
Industrials	77.699%	64.655%	19	28	120
Total			32	12	14

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (JD 2,345,580), was as follows:

	This Week	Last Week
1.3.88 (Tuesday)	2.3.88 (Wednesday)	5.3.88 (Saturday)
14.996%	17.835%	20.298%
31.928%	4.355%	17.695%
		27.072%
		18.950%

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows (share of market, share of sector):

— Bank of Jordan 18.99%, 2.94% — Arab Bank Ltd. 10.37%, 1.61% — Finance and Credit Corp. 23.30%, 3.81% — Jordan French Insurance Co. 93.37%, 2.24% — Jordan Equip.Hire Co. 26.82%, 1.14% — Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick 16.38%, 11.95% — Universal Chemical Ind. 10.44%, 81.07% — Intermediate Petro-Chemicals 16.54%, 12.85% — Ala-Eddin Ind. 10.17%, 7.90%.

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

Sector	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
1-3	17.940	9.455	4.431	68.174
2-3	23.100	1.644	3.765	71.491
5-3	16.389	0.038	6.272	77.301
6-3	11.117	0.302	4.862	83.719
7-3	11.829	2.224	3.159	78.735

Weekly Average

This Week	16.035%	2.732%	4.498%	76.735%
Last Week	21.028%	8.356%	9.359%	61.267%
Difference	-4.993	-5.624	-4.861	+15.478
Variance	(-4.993)	-5.624	-4.861	+15.478

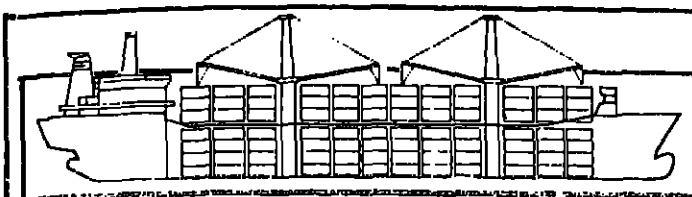
Bonds & Notes

Development Bonds

- Maturity 1988, 8% per annum, 240 bonds for JD 2,414 (1.3.88);
- Maturity 1988, 8% per annum, 500 bonds for JD 5,035 (1.3.88);
- Maturity 1988, 8% per annum, 14 bonds for JD 145 (1.3.88);
- Maturity 1989, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 107 bonds for JD 1,127 (1.3.88);
- Maturity 1989, 8 1/2% + m. per annum, 220 bonds for JD 2,350 (1.3.88);
- Maturity 1989, 8 1/4% per annum, 35 bonds for JD 377 (1.3.88);
- Maturity 1989, 8 1/2% per annum, 29 bonds for JD 318 (1.3.88);
- Maturity 1989, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 24 bonds for JD 253 (1.3.88);
- Maturity 1988, 8% per annum, 150 bonds for JD 1,511 (5.3.88);
- Maturity 1988, 8 1/2% per annum, 70 bonds for JD 705 (5.3.88);
- Maturity 1988, 8 1/4% per annum, 6 bonds for JD 62 (5.3.88);
- Maturity 1989, 8 1/4% per annum, 12 bonds for JD 126 (5.3.88);
- Maturity 1989, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 14 bonds for JD 117 (5.3.88);
- Maturity 1989, 8 3/4% per annum, 5 bonds for JD 54 (5.3.88);
- Maturity 1989, 8 1/2% + m. per annum, 4 bonds for JD 43 (5.3.88);
- Maturity 1988, 8 1/4% per annum, 100 bonds for JD 1,031 (6.3.88);
- Maturity 1989, 8 1/4% per annum, 30 bonds for JD 319 (6.3.88);
- Maturity 1988, 8 1/4% per annum, 4 bonds for JD 42 (7.3.88).

Treasury Bills and Notes:

- Bill. Maturity 27 August 1989, 40 bills for JD 372,512 (2.3.88);
- Note. Maturity 8 May 1988, 75 notes for JD 744,218 (2.3.88);
- Note. Maturity 8 April 1988, 75 notes for JD 747,000 (2.3.88).

Vessels calling on
Aqaba PortAmin Kavar & Sons Co
Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Romania (Conv.)	Navrom	Hateg	8/3/88
B) Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SDP	Routov	2/3/88
		Ruzhang	5/3/88
		B. Pdevoiy	12/3/88
C) Australia (Cont. + Ro-Ro)	Baltic	Sk. Zalk	11/3/88
		A. Goro	5/4/88
		Komson	25/4/88
D) Yugoslavia + Med. (Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Jadranske	Kalce	20/2/88
		A. Trader	10/3/88
		Nodilo	15/3/88
E) Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Kota Naga	6/3/88
		Kota Wima	7/3/88
		Kota Raina	9/3/88
		Kota Express	22/3/88
		Kota Mullara	4/4/88
		Gangcheng	4/4/88
		Kota Jaya	27/4/88
F) GDR + North Continent + Valencia (Container)	D.S.R.	Halberstadt	17/2/88
		Koelplensee	10/3/88
		Flowwedorg	16/3/88
		S. Jeann	9/4/88
		Pritzwin	27/4/88
G) Europe (Ro-Ro)	Haul	Hual tribute	13/3/88
		Hual Trapper	25/3/88
		Hual Margarita	15/4/88
		Hual Traveller	3/5/88
H) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	Zygmunt III Waza	5/3/88
		Zygmunt Stary	20/3/88
I) Brazil (Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Kommar	Emden	6/3/88
J) North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Oasis		T.S.
	Liberty		T.S.
	Conito		T.S.

Arab Containers
Services Co.

- R.M.S. Stephan J, Voyage No. 43, departing Venice 18 March 1988, Ravenna 19 March 1988, arriving Aqaba 30 March 1988.
- R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 44, departing Venice 24-25 March 1988, Ravenna 26 March 1988, arriving Aqaba 5-6 April 1988.
- R.M.S. Stephan J, Voyage No. 45, departing Italy 20 April 1988, arriving Aqaba 30 April 1988.
- R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 46, departing Italy 29 April 1988, arriving Aqaba 9 May 1988.
- Thames, Capetan Sea, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian Ports, arriving Aqaba 17 April 1988.
- Thames, Trident Dusk, Voyage No. 4, departing Brazilian ports, arriving Aqaba 27 March 1988.
- Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports, arriving Aqaba 15 May 1988.
- TBN, Voyage No. 7, arriving Aqaba June.

Jordan National Lines

- AL-KARAMEH III, VOY NO. 18019/0/48. In Aqaba 21 March 1988, 31 March 1988. Dates: R/V 08.02-31.03; SB 22.02-31.03. Duration: R/V 55 days; SB 39 days.
- HITTEEN in Aqaba 13 April 1988, 23 April 1988. Dates: R/V 08.03-23.04; SB 24.03-23.04. Duration: R/V 49 days; SB 31 days.
- EFDM JUNIOR III in Aqaba 12 May 1988, 22 May 1988. Dates: R/V 04.04 - 22.05; SB 18.04-22.05. Duration: R/V 49 days; SB 35 days.

Jordan Islamic Bank

AMMAN (Star) — According to sources and the Jordan Islamic Bank, the balance of net profits amounted to JD 824,792 during 1987 as compared with JD 773,017 during 1986. As for the total balance revolving from 1986 into 1987, total profits reached JD 1,021,081. As per the board of directors' recommendation, a total of JD 82,479 (10 per cent of profits) was deducted as statutory reserves, JD 20,820 (2.5 per cent) as a bonus to employees, JD 118,873 as taxes, JD 31,08 thousand as a voluntary reserve and JD 30,531 as special reserves. Moreover, JD 5,245 were allocated for university dues and JD 9,250 as a bonus for members of the board. The board recommended giving JD 540,000 in dividends (9 per cent) and revolving JD 180,000 for the next year.

Jordan Valley
Authority

AMMAN (Star) — According to Dr Mohammed Dani Hani, Chairman of the Jordan Valley Authority, the level of water reservoir at King Talal Dam reached 71 million cubic metres. The Authority he said, plans to maintain such level for one-week period to conduct inspections on the dam's installation, aiming to raise the level to 74 million cubic metres, after which storm activities will stop due to technical reasons.

At Wadi Al-Arab Dam the level reached, as of 7 March, 16 million cubic metres, despite that total capacity reaches 20 million cubic metres. At Shariabed Bin Hasna Dam the level reached 2.5 million cubic metres a week ago and at Al-Kalreen Dam the level reached 4.8 million cubic metres. As for the excess waters, Dr Dani Hani said they are offered for farmers to utilize them for the desalination of salty soils at agricultural units.

News
from
Tokyo

TOKYO (AP) — The U.S. dollar fell sharply in Tokyo Tuesday, following declines on overseas markets, and stock prices fell too.

The dollar closed at 127.80 yen, down 1.07 yen from its close Monday. It opened Tuesday's trading at 127.75 yen, and ranged between 127.70 yen and 127.95 yen.

On the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the 225-Share Nikkei Stock Average, which fell 10.99 points Monday, lost another 150.85 points, or 0.69 per cent, ending the day at 25,465.73. Volume was 800 million shares, light compared with last Friday's turnover of 1.3 billion.

Dealers said the dollar's lower opening reflected its decline Monday on overseas markets, where traders sold dollars to buy British pounds because of higher interest rates in Britain.

The U.S. currency rose slightly during Tokyo trading because of profit-taking and covering of dollar-short positions by traders, they added.

"A lack of flow-up selling from corporate players including Japanese exporters is prompting traders to cover short positions," said Masaharu Takenaka, senior currency trader for the Bank of Tokyo.

The weaker dollar dragged down prices on the stock exchange, where traders stayed on the sidelines waiting for a market adjustment, following recent sharp gains.

"The market is clearly very tired," said Ron Napier, a vice-president at Sedlitz Brothers. He said rising interest rates also have dampened buying sentiment in Tokyo.

"We've seen a very dull market, and that's the way it's going to be for a while," he said.

Royal Jordanian purchases
innovative flight simulators

AMMAN (Star) — Royal Jordanian has contracted to buy two Airbus simulators (A320 and A310) from Thomson-CSF. The two simulators are scheduled to go into service at the Royal Jordanian Air Academy early in 1990. The Air Academy, opened in 1977, provides comprehensive personnel training in flying, engineering and maintenance for Royal Jordanian and other airlines. In the words of Royal Jordanian's founder, chairman and CEO, Ali Ghandour, "The Airbus aircraft will constitute the cornerstone of our long term fleet renewal programme."

Mr Ghandour adds, "We have matured over the years. We have come of age and are ready to take a quantum leap into the 1990's". As proof of this, the decade will begin with the delivery to Royal Jordanian of six Airbus A320s — another first, as it is the initial Arab airline to have ordered these European-built aircraft. "Royal Jordanian has also contracted to buy six Airbus A310-300s with an additional option of a further four A320s and three A310s."

The new generation of Airbus simulators from Thomson-CSF incorporates the highly advanced MAGIC instructor station (Multiple Action Global Interactive Control System) which is a computer-assisted display system utilizing touch-sensitive screens.

Flight control and cockpit movements are based on the latest fully digital technology. Simulation of a large number of on-board computers makes it possible to adapt the simulator to the different versions of the aircraft by simply changing programmes.

Harve Girault, general manager of the Simulator Division of Thomson-CSF notes, "Royal Jordanian is a very dynamic airline with a pioneering spirit. We hope that these two state-of-the-art Airbus simulators will serve to increase the reputation of the Royal Jordanian Air Academy all over the world."

Customs figures

AMMAN (Star) — According to sources at the Customs Department, the increase in customs collection for January and February 1988, as compared with the same period of last year, amounted to JD 2,030,977 (JD 26,590,642 for the first two months in 1988 and JD 23,559,485 for the same period in 1987).

Advertisement for Prequalification
of Road Contractors for Projects
financed by the Japanese Fund
(OECF)

The Government of Jordan is requesting the Government of Japan to finance several road projects:

- Azraq-Iraqi Border Road (Sections I to IV).
- Salt - Kufr Huda.
- Irbid - Jerash (Sections II and III).

Applications have already been received for Group (C) above.

New applications are invited from local Jordanian contractors classified in first grade (Highways), Japanese Contractors and Contractors of all developing countries, as defined in article 1.1. (b) of the Memorandum of Understanding on Untying of Bilateral Development Loans, according to the following conditions:

1. Description of Projects:

A) Azraq - Iraqi Border Road:

This project consists of reconstruction and strengthening of 180 kms. starting at Azraq till Rwasahid Bridge. The 180 kms. road is divided into three sections for the purpose of award.

Major Quantities:

- 2.4 million square meter pavement removal,
- 0.5 million cubic meter bases,
- 1.0 million ton asphaltic mix pavement.

B) Salt - Kufr Huda:

This project consists of new construction of a two-lane major road 5.5 km. long.

2. Prequalification forms may be obtained from the Government Tenders Directorate/MPW/AMMAN against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 50.

3. The last date for obtaining forms shall be Mar. 25, 1988.

4. Firms which have already submitted prequalification forms for Jerash-Irbid Road and wish to be considered for the other project (A, B) above, may submit a simple letter to express such a wish.

5. Last date for submission of prequalification forms and the supporting documents shall be not later than Wed. April 6th, 1988 at 1:30 p.m.

6. Any queries concerning prequalification shall be addressed to:-

Chairman, Central Tenders Committee
P.O. Box 1220 - Amman

Director,
Govt. Tenders Directorate

Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Team

Victory at Jerash

AMMAN (Star) — The Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Team won the Marriott Jerash Rally for the second year in a row, as His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah and co-driver Ali Bilbeisi, in Car No. 7 led all other finishers to capture first position early Friday morning in the rain-soaked event.

RJSCT veteran driver Nabil Karam and co-driver Serge Talatinian were making an impressive showing in Car No. 4 when electrical problems in the third stage at Um Qantara forced them to drop out of the rally.

The rain-and-wind-swept route produced numerous challenges for the drivers, as car No. 5 became bogged down in mud in the Ibbin Stage 7, blocking the route. Other competitors were lined up about 45 minutes, waiting for the path to be cleared. Chief marshal Zaid Loza stopped the rally and cleared the track, then declared the stage cancelled.

Dense fog virtually obscured the drivers' vision in the final stages of the rally and the Shueib special stage was also cancelled. However, most of the drivers didn't get the news in time and drove through the stage anyway!

By the end of special stage 5, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah and Ali Bilbeisi, who had been running a close second to Hani Bisharat in Car No. 1, took over the lead when Bisharat and co-driver B. Bolton faced mechanical problems and left the field.

Midway through the rally, at the rest stop at Jerash, Prince Abdullah and Ali Bilbeisi led friendly rivals George Khayyat and co-driver Keith Ferry by 43 seconds. Khayyat and Ferry achieved second position in the rally, a 43-second continuing to

separate them from the Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Winners.

The relentless downpour failed to dampen the spirits of the drivers, as they laughed and joked with one another between stages. Despite the disappointment of their car's mechanical problems, Nabil Karam and Serge Talatinian, along with Amr Bilbeisi, remained on hand throughout the rally to offer encouragement and support to their Royal Jordanian Silk Cut team-mates.

The Jerash Rally was the first contest of the season, with nine events remaining in the 1988 Jordan Championship competition. His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah aims to regain the Jordan National Champion title, which he earned in 1986, from 1987 title-holder Hani Bisharat.

Nabil Karam, who was second in the 1986 Jordan National Championship and fourth in the 1987 championship, is also likely to emerge among the top three finishers in 1988. Despite bad luck at Jerash, Nabil plans to come back with a very strong showing in the Danesh Dairy Rally next month.

Karam placed fifth at the Qatar International Rally in 1987. Since his initial foray into rallying in 1981, he has consistently enjoyed a string of top finishes. Mastering tough desert rally conditions has become his forte.

Karam and His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah formed the Royal Rally Team in 1986, pooling their talents and resources to purchase two Opel Manta 400s. A year later, they expanded their partnership with the Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Team and were joined by Ali and Amr Bilbeisi.

Amr, who drove Car No. 1 of the Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Team to victory last year in Jer-

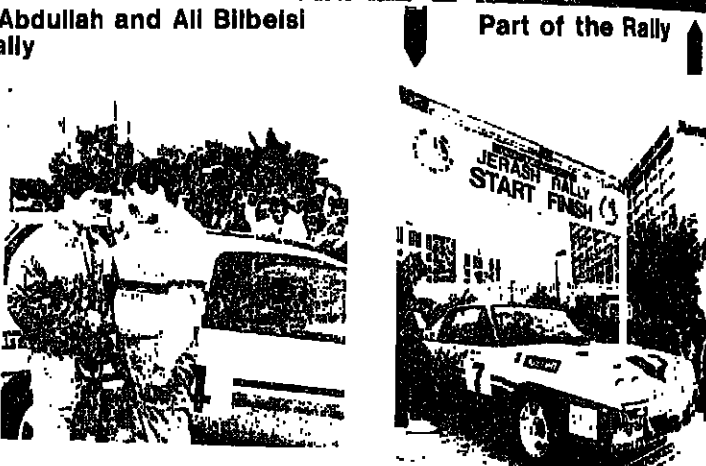


His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah and Ali Bilbeisi at start of Marriott Jerash Rally

ash, did not enter this event due to a back problem. However, Amr plans to drive a third RJSCT car later this season in competition.

Gallaher International is proud to sponsor the Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Team and extend hearty congratulations to the team for its very impressive start in the 1988 rally season.

The team will participate 11 March in the Bridgestone Auto-Tech at the Royal Automobile Club.



Part of the Rally

Marathon for mushers

ROHN, ALASKA (AP) — Jan Masek led a stream of 52 mushers Monday from the rugged Alaska range to Rohn Roadhouse, 271 miles (436km) into the 1,150-mile (1,850-kilometre) Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race.

Masek pulled up to this remote cabin checkpoint eight minutes ahead of Lavin Barve in the race from Anchorage to Nome. Defending champion Susan Butcher arrived two minutes after Barve, followed closely by Jerry Austin and Jacques Philip of France.

Philip, tied for fourth place with Austin, led the Foreign Mushers. Peter Thomann of Canada, was 26th; Lesley Anne Monk of England was 29th; Ian Mackenzie of Bruce Mines, Canada, was 45th; Horst Maas of Austria was 24th; and Brian Carver of Australia was 48th.

Penguins vs Flames

CALGARY, ALBERTA (AP) — Dan Quinn scored three goals as the Pittsburgh Penguins opened a 4-0 lead and held on for a 5-4 victory over the Calgary Flames Monday night.

Baseball, Sullivan Award

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Pitcher Jim Abbott, who aspires to play professional baseball despite being born without a right hand, was named Monday the 56th winner of the Sullivan Award as the United States' top amateur athlete.

"I'm still in shock," said the 20-year-old, who plays for the University of Michigan. He led team USA last summer with an 8-1 record and a 1.70 earned run average as it moved toward a silver medal in the Pan-American games.

"It was more of a surprise than you know. It fooled a lot of people. I was just here to have a good time," he said.

Last year at Michigan, he started 16 games and finished with a 11-1 season record. He was also the 1987 winner of the Golden Spikes Award as the country's outstanding amateur baseball player by the U.S. Baseball Federation.

The naming of Abbott, who became the first US pitcher to

defeat Cuba on the Island Nation in 25 years last summer, came in the same city where he carried the flag to lead the United States team into the opening ceremonies at last year's Pan American games.

Abbott was the first baseball player to receive the Sullivan Award in its history. Finalists included world hurdling champion Greg Foster, 25, former navy basketball star David Robinson, 22, and Karch Kiraly, captain of the Olympic gold medalist men's volleyball team in 1984, who helped it achieve the No. 1 ranking in the world last year after it won the world championship in 1986.

NBA round up

NEW YORK (AP) — Rookie Mark Jackson scored 25 of his season-high 33 points in the second and fourth quarters Monday night and the New York Knicks captured their 13th straight victory at home, defeating Chicago 110-88 despite 38 points by the Bulls' Michael Jordan.

Jackson, whose previous high was 22 points, scored 13 in the second period as New York outscored Chicago 33-19 to turn a seven-point deficit into a 54-47 halftime advantage. The Knicks took their largest lead, 80-68, on a basket by Pat Cummings with 1:49 left in the period.

Chicago used a 15-5 spurt to close the gap to 85-81, but could get no closer. Jackson scored all of his 12 fourth-quarter points in the final 8:32 as the Knicks held on. The Knicks now have their longest home-winning streak since they won 20 straight in 1972-73 Lakers 110, 76ERS 104.

Magic Johnson scored 22 points, had 17 assists and grabbed 11 rebounds to the Los Angeles Lakers past the Philadelphia 76ERS 110-104.

Philadelphia went on an 11-1 run at the start of the fourth period to close within 93-92 on a jumper by Cliff Robinson with 7:45 to play. But six straight points by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar moved the Lakers to a 103-98 lead with 4:08 remaining.

Robinson's jumper brought the 76ERS to within 105-102 with 1:48 to go, but Byron Scott made a technical foul charged to Charles Barkley and Johnson made two foul shots to give Los Angeles an insurmountable 108-102 lead.

Thurl Bailey and Karl Malone scored 21 points each and Bobby Hansen added 20 as

Utah won its fifth straight game, 105-81 over the New Jersey Nets. John Stockton added 15 points and nine assists and Malone grabbed 19 rebounds as the Jazz snapped New Jersey's three-game winning streak and handed New Nets coach Willis Reed his first loss.

Tim McCormick led the Nets with a season-high 25 points. Kings 116, Nuggets 114, 01.

Reggie Theus scored 33 points, including two free throws with two seconds left in regulation to the game and three more foul shots in the final eight seconds of overtime, to give Sacramento Kings its victory over Denver.

The Victory snapped the Kings' four-game home losing streak and made Jerry Reynolds' debut as an NBA head coach a success. Reynolds was named to replace Bill Russell eight hours before the start of the game. Russell was reappointed as the Kings' vice-president of Basketball operations.

Lafayette Lever scored 23 points, Michael Adams 20 and Alex English 18 for the Nuggets.

Foster, Campbell

LONDON (AP) — World champion hurdler Greg Foster and Toni Campbell lead a strong United States team for Saturday's Kodak Classic Indoor Track and field challenge against England, whose line-up includes two-time Olympic champion Sebastian Coe.

When the selections were announced Tuesday for the meet at Cusford, Central England, the American team showed seven current or former U.S. indoor champions, while the English roster also featured Britain's two gold medalists from the European indoor championships held at Budapest last weekend.

Foster, the two-time world 110M hurdles champion outdoors, teams up with world indoor titlist Campbell over 60 M. Foster edged Campbell at last month's U.S. indoor championships to win his ninth domestic title.

Coe's only Major appearance since may was a 3,000M race at east Rutherford, N.J., last month when he was lapped and dropped out some 200M from the end. The 31-year-old Briton runs over the same distance as he begins his preparation for a possible tilt at the third Olympic crown.

Amal Sabbagh — pioneer in a man's world

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

MORE JORDANIAN women today are assuming executive posts and filling what traditionally used to be men's positions only.

Jordan has witnessed in the past decade women ministers, directors of banks, presidents of societies, pilots and other competitive professionals in the fields of law, medicine, engineering and journalism.

In the past women pursuing higher education were praised for their ambition but were thought of as wasting their time for nothing, because their certificates would be destined for the kitchen, every woman's "normal" place.

However, having proved their efficiency and competence with their male colleagues those pioneer women have helped change society's outlook towards its "second place citizens."

Miss Amal Sabbagh, Director of Planning and Monitoring Department, says "once you are in an executive position you have to work double hard. You have to put lots of effort and it takes you time until you are taken seriously."

Miss Sabbagh believes in social work and its effect on the development of society. She joined the Ministry in 1981 because she thought it was the suitable forum for the line of work she was interested in. She says that working with former Minister Mrs In'am Mufli "who believed in the advancement of women" was definitely an asset to her career.

"She believed I was good enough for the job."

Now Miss Sabbagh is responsible for five sections affiliated with her department. When she first assumed her duties the department was newly initiated. In visualizing its tasks and relations with other departments, she embarked on a "two-month study, through which she saw the need to enforce the availability of information and strengthen the capabilities of the staff in conducting policy-oriented research, an area which the department greatly depends on.

Recently Miss Sabbagh succeeded in establishing a data bank, which she boasts "was probably the least costly among those established in Jordan." Operating since January this year the data bank is a comprehensive one, including data on both the private and public sector agencies working in the social field. It includes all the information on the voluntary societies functioning in Jordan and provides planners with all the information they need.

In addition to its other functions, explains Miss Sabbagh, the department supervises the Ministry's external relations with Arab and international organizations, programmes the ministry's plans, provides the ministry with all the necessary information and statistics on the social sector and coordinates with local and foreign bodies which implement research and execute social projects.

She is also the Director of Planning and Monitoring of the National Aid Fund (NAF) which is affiliated with the Ministry. The NAF raises funds from local and foreign sources to help needy people and contribute towards the financing of small income generating projects in deprived areas.

In addition to her vast occupational and social obligations, she still finds time for study. Last year she was admitted at Nottingham University in Britain, where she is currently following a four-year PhD programme at the Department of Social and Administrative Studies.

Miss Sabbagh, who had always wanted to study abroad, particularly in Britain, because of her deep respect for the British system of education, says that when she graduated from school, in the mid-sixties, "I was still young and it was not the right time for girls to study in Europe." "Since Lebanon was as far as I could go," she enrolled at BCW (Beirut College for Women) where she obtained a degree in Psychology. "Not wanting to come back to Jordan so soon," she says, she continued her studies and got an M.A. in Guidance and Counselling from the American University of Beirut. In 1973 she graduated and returned to settle in Jordan.

Looking back to when she first went to university, she recalls that since then her father called her "doctor", hoping that she would, one day, get a doctorate degree.

"Probably I have pursued a Ph.D for sentimental reasons", she says, wanting to fulfil her late father's desire.

Miss Sabbagh is enrolled in a part-time programme at Nottingham, where she is expected to spend only a total of one



Amal Sabbagh

month on campus. Twice a year she goes to London to discuss with her adviser what she has accomplished and to plan her work for the following months.

"Doing such a type of study," she says, "needs a lot of self discipline and organization." She has to dedicate two hours of her time daily for her dissertation work. Extensive reading and field study in this respect "has benefited her very much, both in

her professional and personal life."

It seems that Mrs Mufli's confidence in her young protégée was well founded; Miss Sabbagh is indeed doing her part to change the traditional view of a woman's role. We can be sure that her example, even now, is providing the same encouragement that she received to the young women working near her in the ministry.

What can you buy for a 'bishlek'?

By Arsalan Ramadhan
Special to The Star

WHEN I saw a picture of one of the old Amman shops from the turn of the century I was reminded of the times, fifty years ago, when my mother used to tell me about a similar one run by my father and uncle. I once asked her to talk to me about that grocery and what was sold in it.

My mother, by the way, was born in Amman in the year 1908. She attended the Qur'anic school and reads the Holy Qur'an every day. She has a good memory, and recalls many details about the shops of those days.

"When I married your father he and his brother were joint owners of a modest shop in the Muhajirin Quarter. They took turns working in the shop, in addition to their work as farmers. This was in line with the majority of the people of Amman.

"There were not more than three shops in that quarter, and their stocks were rather simple, not like the luxuries that we see in the supermarkets today. If you went me to tell you what they sold, I can do so: sugar, tea, rice, sweet oil, local butter/ghee, kerosene, salt, molasses, dates, dried figs, matches, raisins, halva, walnuts, almonds, hazelnuts, peanuts, three kinds of candy, empty sacks, waxed string, large

needles, sewing needles, spools of string, kerosene lanterns and lamps, only one kind of sardines, grass tobacco, bulk tobacco, and cigarette papers. Of course the rolled cigarettes were not available."

"Often times the sales were made on a barter basis, with the customers bringing eggs, wheat, barley, chickpeas, lentils and other cereals to trade for what they needed. Some families used to buy their goods for one whole year on credit. They would then pay in one lump sum at

harvest time when they sold their crops to the cereal dealers in Amman.

"The money in use at that time was the Turkish currency, such as the bishlek, the para and the majidi a silver coin worth 20 piastres. The dinar was coined of gold, and was called the 'samalla'. It was worth less than the English sovereign, but more than the French lira.

"In the late 1920s Palestinian coins came into circulation, in denominations of half pound, pound, five pounds, and ten pounds.

My mother recalls that during the migration during World War I there were shortages of essential foodstuffs such as sugar and wheat. For a time barley took the place of wheat, particularly when locusts were plaguing Jordan. "Although I can't fix the exact date I would say that it occurred during the Turkish Regime, and caused a lot of hardship.

Bakeries, she says, were rare, because most families baked their own bread, often in ovens shared by several families.

Later, however, some bakeries opened solely for the purpose of baking the dough prepared at home. The baker would take one or two loaves for his pay, depending on the size of the batch. In the beginning the ovens were fueled with hawthorn, which the bakers could buy quite cheaply. Later, of course, they expanded their facilities and began to use other kinds of fuel.



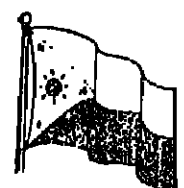
Many of the early grocers were part-time farmers too.



Mahmoud Taha

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Window On the Philippines

Two accused Filipinos in Aqaba acquitted

• Vicente Arguelles and Augusto Juan, two of the three Filipinos who had been accused of stabbing and causing the death of an Egyptian worker were acquitted by the High Criminal Court on 27 February.

The third person accused, Mr. Ariel Valera, was reported to have been sentenced to serve 15 years in prison. Arguelles, Juan and Valera, Filipino workers in Aqaba, were arrested and held by police authorities last August 1987 in Aqaba for involvement in a stabbing incident which led to the death of the Egyptian worker. They had been detained at the town prison of Aqaba but were later transferred to Ma'an prison. It was only last month that the High Criminal Court heard their case.

Meanwhile, it was gathered that the lawyer of the three Filipinos had filed a motion to appeal the Court's decision on Valera's case.

Passports and visas to be released in 24 hours

• The Philippine Embassy has announced that passports and visas will be released 24 hours after they have been filed, provided the application papers are complete.

The Embassy said, "any applicant who does not get his passport or visa after 24 hours can file his complaint." It wants to deliver consular services to the Filipino community with despatch.

Meanwhile, the embassy advises Filipinos in Jordan to file their income tax returns early in order to avoid fines and not to wait for the deadline on 15 April.

Philippine Senate adopts five-hectare land retention

• The Senate of the Philippine Congress on 29 February overwhelmingly adopted a uniform five-hectare land retention limit for all kinds of agricultural land to be covered by the agrarian reform programme and a three-hectare ceiling for land beneficiaries.

The senators also agreed on a three-tiered compensation scheme for land to be turned over by landowners to the government for distribution to Filipino tenants and rural workers. The scheme calls for 10 per cent cash down payment for 50 hectares and above, 15 per cent for 30 hectares and above, and 30 per cent for five hectares and above. The balance is to be paid in land bonds which are convertible into cash in 10 yearly installments.

Philippines to dissolve state-owned companies

• Philippine President Corazon Aquino has ordered the immediate dissolution of 35 state-owned government-controlled firms led by Philippine National Oil Corporation in line with the government's privatization programme.

Administrative Order No. 57 dated 12 February 1988 states that the 35 companies "were in-

discriminately established through registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission" and "in disregard of the constitutional mandate that government-owned or controlled corporations may be created only by special charter."

Lady solon lauds ban on export of female domestic helpers

• Congresswoman Ma Concepcion Puyat-Reyes of Makati hailed on 25 February the ban imposed by President Corazon Aquino in January this year on the deployment of female Filipino domestic workers abroad. She said many of such workers have been abused either physically or sexually and wages due them have not been paid.

"It is high time these abuses are stopped," she added. She



President Aquino

expressed the hope that the Philippine Government would eventually go after local illegal recruiters who take advantage of Filipinos desiring to work abroad.

She said that she will sponsor a bill in Congress to curb abuses against domestic helpers by illegal recruiters, and resolution that would specify the period during which the ban would be effective, with view to gradually relaxing it.

Philippine local officials support move to settle Mindanao problem

LOCAL OFFICIALS from regions nine and 10 of Mindanao, southern Philippines, have issued a resolution supporting the search by President Corazon C. Aquino for a lasting solution to the Mindanao problem in the most peaceful manner and within the context of the Philippine Constitution.

The local officials, 73 mayors, eight governors, and 10 congressmen from the regions were attending a convention of provincial and local officials in Manila. Under the new Philippine Constitution ratified in 1987, before any region can be granted autonomy, Congress has to pass an organic law creating the autonomous region. This law in turn will have to be approved in a referendum by the people in the affected area.

President Aquino is to appoint a Regional Consultative Council, representing all sectors in the area concerned, to assist the Congress in the enactment of the organic law. It is in this context that the Philippine Government will implement the so-called Tripoli Agreement of 1976, which the Moro National Liberation Front wants implemented as soon as possible.

US Defence Department supports Aquino government

• Mr. Richard Armitage, United States assistant secretary of defence for international affairs, held a 40-minute meeting with President Corazon Aquino in Malacanang Palace on 3 March. He later told reporters, "I assured her of the fullest and complete support from the Department of Defence for what she is trying to accomplish for the people of the Philippines."

Before leaving the Philippines on 4 March he told reporters that "the Communist Party of the Philippines and its People's Army are losing the war against the government and their efforts to solicit arms from foreign countries are unsuccessful."

Meanwhile, USAID Administrator Mr. Allan Woods, who also visited the Philippines early this month, said that United States aid to the Philippines since 1986 represents 30 per cent of total US assistance over the past three decades. He also said that annual assistance since President Aquino took over two years ago has been more than double that pledged to former

President Marcos, averaging US\$180 million a year for the 1984-1989 period.

Philippine inflation highest in two years

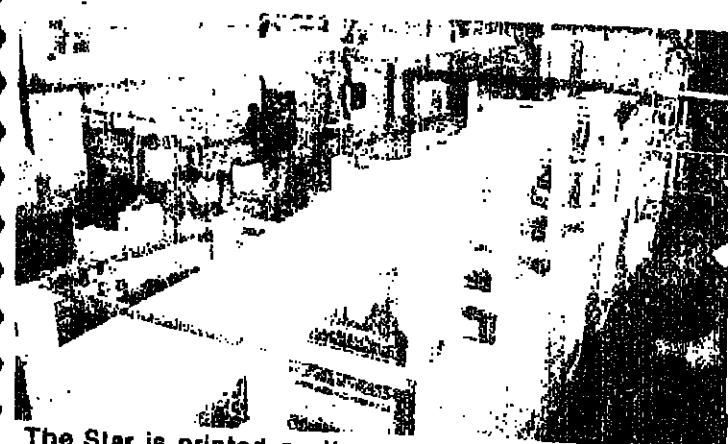
• The National Statistics Office disclosed on 4 March that the rate of inflation in the Philippines in February this year reached 8.81 per cent, the highest since November 1985, reversal of the 1987 deflation of 0.58 per cent.

Inflation in Metro-Manila was more pronounced at 10.18 per cent in February this year compared to 3.95 for the same month in 1986.

The statistics office attributed the high inflation rate to the continuous rise in consumer price index points which reached 381.5 index points last month. With the upswing in consumer price index, the purchasing power of the Philippines peso stood at 0.2554 in February, a reduction of 8.10 per cent from 1987 level of 0.2779. However, the purchasing power of the peso in Metro-Manila was lower than in other parts of the country. The latest peso-US dollar reference rate is pesos 21.025 to 1.00 US dollar.

Celebrate Parker's centennial and win valuable prizes in the Star's

The University Bookshop is awarding 12 prizes each week. You can win by correctly answering the questions published here in the Star.



The Star is printed on these printing machines

Even more winners!

Week 5's questions were all about ink. The expensive purple one was made from shellfish. The ink used by Egyptian scribes was made from soot. Popularity of steel pen nibs was hampered because the inks then in use corroded them.

Come to the University Bookshop in Jebel Weibdeh to pick up your prizes:

Pen sets for: Omar Masri, Mrs. B. Chakrabarti, Abdel-Khaleq Abdul-Halim Hamouri, Mousa Ababneh, May Masri and Yacoub Yasin Abu-Hasan.

Books have been won by: Farid Istetayeh, Ifkhar Zaidi, Hassan Manna, Cecilia Cuyo, Ligaya Fernandez, and Akram Eylla.

All entries will be kept for the drawing of the Grand Prize, a Duofold Centennial pen set, by Parker — to be announced March 31, 1988.

Story of Writing Contest

Everyone is eligible to participate. Just record the answers to this week's questions on the form below, and send it to:

The Jerusalem Star
P.O. Box 591
Amman, Jordan

Your entry must be on this form, and it must arrive here within two weeks of the date of this issue. Winners will be announced on this page in three weeks time.

Questions for the last week of our contest, Week 8:

1. The typewriter was invented in England in:
a) 1814 b) 1714 c) 1814 d) 1914.
2. When the technology for photocopying was being developed in the US, a new word was coined to describe the process. This new word was:
a) graphology b) xerography c) linotype d) photoglyphy
3. The machine which transmits copies of documents over telephone lines is the:
a) telex b) photocopier c) offset press d) facsimile.

Hint: See last week's supplement on telecommunications.

Circle the correct answer

1 abcd 2 abcd 3 abcd

Name:

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

8

French Programmes

Saturday

5:45 Florence ou la vie du chateau: A poor lady decides to rent out her palace.

7:00 The News in French.

7:15 UN DB de Plus; this week's guest: Jean Pierre Kallon

Sunday

6:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series.

6:30 L'ecole des Fans: This week's guest: Chantal Goya

7:00 The News in French.

7:15 The 10th International Festival of Circus in Paris. This episode featuring: Canada and Germany

Monday

6:00 Histoires naturelles: natural habitats and man's influence on them

7:00 The News in French

7:15 The weekly sports magazine.

Tuesday

6:00 Comme tu veux, mon cher! The last episode.

7:00 The News in French.

7:15 UN DB de Plus; this episode's guest: Corynne Charly

Wednesday

5:30 Champs Elysees: A special episode in the tropical islands.

7:00 French varieties.

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie: a local magazine produced and presented by Saleh Madi.

Thursday

6:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series.

6:30 La Chance aux Chansons.

7:00 The News in French.

7:15 French Varieties.

Friday

5:30 French Feature Film: "Les mariages de l'an II" starring Jean Paul Belmondo and Marlene Jobert.

7:00 The News in French.

7:15 UN DB de Plus.

English Programmes

Saturday

8:30 Married with Children.

9:00 Saturday Variety Show.

10:20 Feature Film: "Lash of Vengeance" — an energetic policeman takes on the Mafia

Sunday

8:30 Farrington of the F.O.: "Every time we say good-bye"

9:10 A Conductor at Work: a one-part documentary about Claudio Abbado.

10:20 Secret Army.

Monday

8:30 Are You Being Served?

9:10 Vandy Fair

10:20 Feature Film: "Monsieur Go Home: Herman Munster inherits a title and a castle in England"

Tuesday

8:30 Comedy series "No place like Home"

9:10 Standby — Light! Camera! Action!

10:20 Murder She Wrote.

11:10 Three's Company. Janet runs into trouble getting the promotion she deserves.

Wednesday

8:30 Sweet Surrender.

9:00 Wall-Bringing, "Walking a tightrope" — living with diabetes.

9:35 Tales of the Unexpected: An elderly couple finds

that losing a job can be a stroke of luck.

10:20 Mini-series "Nancy Wake" — Nancy joins a training course for secret agents and ends up parachuting behind enemy lines in France

Thursday

8:30 Kate & Allie.

9:10 Rags to Riches.

10:20 Feature Film: "Cloud Waltzer" — a young American journalist sets out to interview a millionaire vineyard owner.

Friday

8:30 Growing Pains. Carol questions the worth of an academic career

9:10 Magnum

10:20 Falcon Crest

11:10 Game Mothers Do Gam

Cloud Waltzer is next Thursday's feature film.

Restaurants

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A follow up on our article last Thursday on the artist and silver collector Hana Sadik Beraudo... A fashion show of Hana's designs will take place at the Marriott Hotel on 14 March at 4:00 p.m.

Nine models, directed by Basem El-Sheikh Jawad, will dance to the music of Fawaz Abu Lema'a, showing off the latest fashions of Hana's spring and summer collection. The designs are inspired from Jordanian traditional dresses and all accessories worn are from Hana's famous silver collection.

The fashion show is organized by the Circle of French Women, under the patronage of the French Ambassador's wife.

French Ambassador and Mrs Patrick Leclercq gave a reception on Saturday to introduce new Second Secretary and Press Attache Jean-Pierre Filu. Of course most of the guests were members of the press, so we begin with those, particularly our own group from Ad-Dustour and the Jerusalem Star. Mahmoud El-Sharif, Nabli El-Sharif, Ayman Al-Safadi, Heidi Taylor, Lella Deeb, Francois Ducroux and Frida Mdanat. This group had something extra to celebrate — the launching of "Le Jourdain" our new French language section, about which Ambassador Leclercq pronounced himself "ravi".

From Al-Rai came Salah Abdul-Samad, with Sawt Al-Sha'b Sultan Hattab, AFP's Randa Habib, Rector's Alistair Lyon, JTV's Lina Grelas and Hala Zrakat, and Jordan Distribution Agency's Raja Al-Jess. Other guests were Adnan Al-Bayyat, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Education, Jawad Marag, French Cultural Attache and Mrs Michel Seureau, David Whitbread, Michael Chesson, Jean-Francois Dobelle, Guido Carbone, Hilmi Bdeir, Nicholas Archer, Sergei Kirpichenko, Rizq Al-Batayneh, Samira Kewar, Moroccan Embassy's Mohammed Dilal, Col. and Mrs J.B. Marcy, French Institute of Archaeology's Franc Braemer, French School's Bernard Mahoux, Italian Embassy's Guido Carbone, French Embassy's Second Counsellor and Mrs Lahila, Chinese Embassy's Shih Yen Shun, European Community's Marcello Palmieri, and French Commercial Attache J.L. Fontenelle.

Tony Schueth, a journalism student from the United States, worked with us on an internship, last summer as Economy Editor and reporter. He has now been appointed Editor of two publications produced by the St Francis Hospital Centre in Indiana. We wish him luck in his new job.

For the old Greeks March used to mark the beginning of the new year, and for Amal and Azzam Enour last March was the beginning of a new life for them. That is, not because they follow the Greek calendar however, but because they had their "Walid" on 11 March 1987.

Tomorrow, Friday, Walid's parents, grandparents, uncles, Basam, Omar, Khalid and Oth-

People & events

man and aunts Basma, Alla, and Nida' are celebrating his birthday, showing him that March will always mean something special.

Last week the exhibit "Arab Architecture in Spain" was opened by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage, Mohammed Al-Hammouri. Attending were the Spanish Ambassador and his wife, Ramon Armengod and Rosio, and Italian Ambassador Luigi Amaduzzi. Also present were Tahseen Ojelli, the director of the Spanish Cultural Centre, Guy Senzler, Director of the French Cultural Centre, Dr Ahmad Sharkas, Director General of Documentation and National Archives, and Dr Fouzi Zyadine from the department of Antiquities.

Artists there were: Khalid Khrele, Jamal Ashour, Mohamed Kaitoua, Margaret Tadros, Hazem Al-Zo'bi, Mukaram Takriti and husband Najdat.



Prince Abdullah and Amer Bilbalei are jubilant about their win in the Jerash Rally last week.

When Senator James Abourezq comes into town, things start hopping. First, there was a dinner at the Plaza Hotel, where nearly 150 people gathered to hear him speak about the work of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), with Adnan Abu Odeh reading a word from patron Queen Noor, and Minister Taher Al-Masri also talking about the need for ADC's work. Other guests were Mr



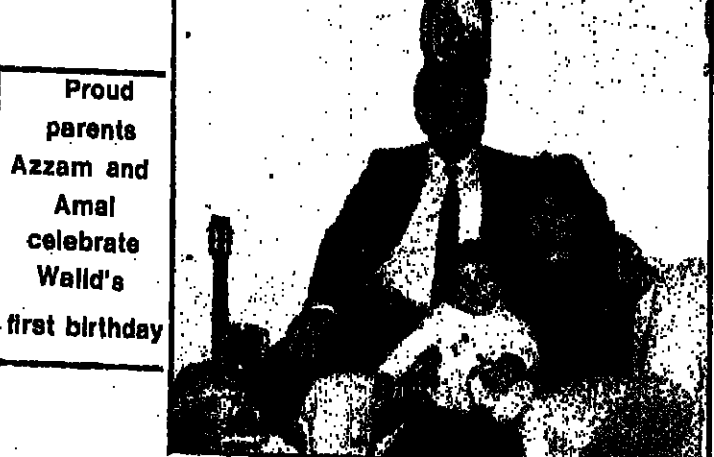
Louis Bunuel is remembered with a festival of his films this month. See schedule p.27



Kamel Abou-Ghail has just graduated from the Arab university of Beirut with a degree in Business Administration.



Tony Schueth.



Proud parents Azzam and Amal celebrate Walid's first birthday

Jaber, Amer and Rebecca Saiti, Elias and Eva Zarembi and Basam and Suzy Qasbi, and last but not least Wafa Nasr, the man who came to prepare for the visit and is the moving spirit behind so much activity.

The next night, Fouad and Farraj gave a reception to Jim, attended by many of the friends mentioned above, including Violet Habibi, Nizar Jandaneh, Sameh Seifi, Mohammed and Intissar Jandaneh, Dr and Mrs Hisham Al-Qaddoumi, Samira Qa'war, Abdulla and Zahida Sha'ban, Ali Mango, Michel Ayyoub, and a lot of friends of both hosts and visit organizer Nidal Sukhtian.

Well, the night after that, a dinner party took place at the home of Mrs and Mr Emil Haddad, again attended by many of the same people mentioned before. Mr Adnan Abu Odeh was there, Basal Bustani, Mu'tasem and Nihayat Bilbalei, Mr and Mrs Spiro Haddad, Ibrahim Haddad, Raji and Rima Sukkar, Fouad and Haifa Yaghnam, Basam and Suzy Qasbi, Fouad and Nida Farraj, Dr Sami and Dalal Khouri, Lella Deeb, all the Sukhtians, Rabah Al-Roussan, Wadad Qara'in, Hanan and Charlie Nasser, who came to see Jim and Wafa to say goodbye before leaving Amman on Friday to prepare for the ADC Convention on 10 March.

As is their usual practice, Moroccan Ambassador Abdulla Laraki and wife Houria, gave their annual reception at the Plaza Hotel to celebrate Moroccan National Day. Naturally, so many Ammanites and expats attended, including Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri and Samir, Kamel and Wadad Kewar, Minister of Trade and Industry Hamid Tabba', and Brothers Tawfiq and Bandar, Mohammed Mithem and daughter Laila, Italian Ambassador Luigi Amaduzzi and wife Giovanna, Dr and Mrs Mohammed Hamdan, Dr Ghailth and Zien Shubellat, Brigadier and Mrs Abdul-Razzaq Al-Yahia, Dr Omeish Youseef, Dr and Mrs Haran Zureiqet, Wahid Al-Jabari, Tunisian Ambassador Said Ben Mustafa, Swiss Ambassador Harald Bomer, Mohammed Arafah, Samir and Maha Khalifeh, Dr Walid Kamhawi, Swedish Ambassador Lars Lonnbeck and Brigitte, Sergei Kirpichenko, Wegli and Tiba Hamdi, Atef and Conchita Halesh, Hilmi and Mirvet Bdeir, Iemat and Aida Dejani, Egyptian Ambassador Iheb Wahba and Ummia, Mreiwed Al-Tal, Nabih Al-Nimr, Haesen Ibrahim, Greek Ambassador Hannibal Valtades and Inge, Rakan Al-Majali, Nasir Al-Bataineh, Khalil Othman, Pakistani Ambassador and Mrs Syed, Fawaz Abul-Ghanam, General Youseef Gharalbeh, Tayseer and Hind Abdul-Jaber, General Salem Al-Lawzi, Dr Samir Jashan and Yola, Mario and Claude Vinci, Polish Embassy's Mr and Mrs Malran Dabrowski, Hussein and Zeinab Rammal, Bulgarian Ambassador Yanko Demirev and Maria.

To celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the Franco-German Co-operation Treaty, French Ambassador Patrick Leclercq and German Ambassador Hans Peter Schiff and Jean-Francois Dobelle received their guests at the hall of the Philadelphia Cinema. Present were Bulgarian Ambassador and Mrs Yancho Demirev, Chilean Ambassador and Mrs Carlos Derpsch.

Taha's 'country in memory'

By Margaret Hall

Special to The Star
Presently on display at the Jordan National Gallery are more than 100 ceramic plates by Mahmoud Taha. The works range from decorative plates and abstract sculpture-like creations to murals. As many as 100 individual pieces have gone into the making of these murals, and the largest is two metres in length.

The name of this exhibit is "The Country in Memory" and the country being referred to is Jerusalem. Taha portrays this theme in two different ways in his murals and abstract works. In the former he uses the old Kufic handwriting which was employed during the time of the Khalifah.

Taha explains to the Star, with a pipe firmly clenched in his mouth, that he searches in the Qur'an and the Hadith for verses and phrases connected to Jerusalem. He then places them in various positions, horizontal and vertical, on the mural. The actual writing is set against a background of modern Islamic designs: arches, domes and star characters are sprinkled on the surface.

Ceramic mural glows with colour

As for the abstract sculpture-like works, the theme is portrayed here by the use of the eye. To the artist, the eye symbolizes memory. It constantly

feeds the memory with true and honest facts, reflecting a pure picture in all of its dimensions. For instance, in "The Memory Guard" the upper part of a face is cut into the clay. In this man-

ner the eyes which are imprisoned behind metal bars are emphasized. All of this constitutes a sphere-like shape. Outside this stands a brownish figure holding a spear. The meaning of the abstract is made clear instantly: the figure is a guard and the eye is that of an imprisoned person. The face is trying to see the events taking place in front of the prison, and the

presence of the guard does not stop it from doing so.

I found this piece to be the most effective of all for it sums up what the artist is trying to say: the eye is an infinite memory well where everything is registered in its true state — not even prison bars can stop it from absorbing the incidents before it.

Other representations of this theme are on exhibit and myriads of materials are used such as glass with ceramic and wood.

The plates, on the other hand, do not portray a certain theme. Different glazes and designs have been brushed onto the surfaces, and no specific style in writing has been used.

While adding some more tobacco to his pipe Taha describes the procedure that one ceramic piece undergoes. Local raw material is gathered and tested, and if the clay is to his liking, he combines it with other compounds. After kneading and wedging, he begins to mold the shapes that he wants by hand. The piece is then glazed and put into a kiln. The glossy pieces that you can see on display are the net effect of oxide reaction with certain compounds under specific temperatures.

It is apparent that this artist has a tendency for the roundish and spherical and for the brown and blueish shades.

Putting down his pipe and re-lighting another Taha says: "Every artist should work very hard. I don't believe in work which has been done in five minutes. For good results you must work night and day."

Finally, pottery has always been a traditional art in the Muslim world. Taha has adopted this traditional craft to make it into an art form with modern variations. The pleasing effects of this artist's creative imagination can be seen at the National Gallery until 14 March.

TELECOMMUNICATION SPECIALISTS



Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin.

Getting ready for the baby



We have published a number of articles by Lama Kilani tracing the processes of preparing for pregnancy, health and nutrition in pregnancy, and breast feeding. In this article she gives a very handy shopping list for the parents to be.

By Lama Kilani
Special to The Star

In the first days after child birth, you will need to concentrate as much as you can on just being together with your baby and being close. A lot depends on how well both you and the baby are and on how relaxed and happy you feel. Thinking ahead of the things you and your baby will need in the hospital and immediately afterwards will certainly avoid last minute panic, and will give you the time needed to spend with your baby.

What you need for the baby

Although there seems no end to the things you can buy for your baby, what you do need to get in advance is just enough to make sure your baby can always be warm and clean over the first few weeks, especially in this cold weather we have been having lately in Jordan.

Clothes: four stretch suits for both day and night, two cardigans, preferably wool, light rather than heavy (several light layers are best for warmth), four underwear vests, a shawl or blanket to wrap your baby in, a

wooly hat, mittens and socks. Baby nail scissors are needed early on, as is a soft, baby hair-brush. Nappies: Get a good supply of the first size of nappies, at least two dozen or you may run out.

Cotton Wool: Rolls are cheaper, balls are convenient.

Baby Lotion: Water is obviously cheaper for cleaning your baby's bottom but lotion can be convenient, especially when you're out. Baby cream, to help prevent and treat nappy rash: There are lots of varieties, with different names.

A plastic changing mat: It is possible to do without a changing mat. You can use old towels, for example, but a proper mat is easier, cleaner and probably more comfortable for your baby. A changing bag is not essential but if you are going to take your baby out a lot you'll need some sort of bag to carry all your nappy-changing equipment. You can get special bags that include the changing mat.

A cot: It is not needed at first, but you do need something smaller — a carry cot, a crib, a Moses basket or a pram. You need a firm mattress which fits

the cot without leaving a space round the edges. If you have an old cot passed on to you, or you buy secondhand, check that it is safe. The paint should be non-toxic and the bars not too close or too wide apart. You need sheets to cover the mattress — at least three because they get wet and dirty so often and need to be changed. Sheets can be made by cutting up your own old sheets or using old pillow cases if you want to save buying them. Babies do not need pillows.

Blankets: The number you need depends on the time of year. Here again several light layers are warmer and more comfortable than one thick one.

A baby bath: A special baby bath is not essential, but you will need something to bathe your baby in. Any bowl or tub will do provided it's not metal which can get too hot and burn your baby. You can use the wash basin but you have to watch out for the taps.

Baby soap: You need pure soap because ordinary toilet soap can irritate your baby's skin. Two towels are also needed, the softer the better, but there is no need for special baby towels.

Baby powder: Is not essential and it can be dangerous if the baby inhales it.

What you need for you

There are some things that you need to do before your baby is due. Pack your case a few weeks ahead, ready to take into hospital with you. In it you will need: night clothes, with front opening if you are going to breastfeed, dressing gown and slippers, nursing bra, toilet bag, hairbrush, facecloth, toothbrush, etc. Hospitals here in Jordan provide nappies and most things needed for the baby, and sanitary towels for you.

Think ahead to the time when you come out of hospital and make what plans you can. For example, neither you nor who ever is looking after you will want to do much cooking. Stock up on easy meals, in the freezer if you have one. You won't be able to do much shopping either, so stock up on things like washing powder, toilet paper, etc. Make sure you've got enough sanitary towels to last you a while, and some breast pads if you are going to breastfeed.

Pack a bag ready for coming out of hospital, too, with clothes for you, baby clothes, and a shawl or blanket to wrap the baby in.



Reem Yasin's Cinema Corner

Francis Coppola's "Cotton Club"

ONE OF the latest acquisitions of the American Centre's video library is Francis Coppola's recent film, "The Cotton Club". Like all of the renowned director's films, it is a visual delight. Like "The Godfather" and "The Outsiders" it is mainly about crime, and like "One From the Heart" it is basically a musical. But unlike any of Coppola's previous films it is a most elaborately stylized form of total abstraction with no solid substance.

The film defies synopsis, since nothing is linked with anything. "The Cotton Club" is just what its title professes to be, a view of Harlem's famous late night supper-club with all its shows and rich and famous people (including gangsters) who flock in and out of it. Set at the end of America's Roaring Twenties, this multi-million spectacular film reflects the legendary hotpot where only black performers could work and only white customers could be served.

Of the many characters that accentuate this symphonic drama are Richard Gere (supposedly in the central role) who plays the part of Dixie Dwyer, a struggling coronet player whose fortunes change dramatically when he saves the life of gangster Dutch Schultz. Bob Hoskins is the owner of the club, Owney Madden, and the reputable tap dancer Gregory Hines is Sandman Williams, a dancer who dreams of becoming a star. There is also Diane Lane as Vera Clare, Dutch Schultz's mistress, whose forbidden passion for Dixie may put an end to her life.

Supporting the major characters are several minor roles: Hines has a brother, with whom he performs an act but whom he ditches for his personal ambitions — and Dixie also has a brother, a loser who pays with his life for working with a ruthless gangster.

But like everything else in the film the two sets of fraternal relationships neither parallel nor comment on each other. Like everything else they are not linked. Everything in "The Cotton Club" is separate: the characters are there the situations are there and the setting (the club itself standing out as a main character) is there ... but they don't need each other. They stand in total abstraction lacking substance and reality. The totally sham happy ending — typical of the musical tradition — is the final stamp of artifice and unreality.

Nonetheless, when one gives up the search for significance in the film and simply sits back to enjoy the whole "show", the result is excessively rewarding. While one never really gets anywhere in the film, one is never bored. "The Cotton Club" manages to be great without being truly effective, its costumes magnificent and its cinematography continually striking.

But the details of music, dancing, decor and costumes do not render any of the main characters enough importance to make him or her really matter above the rest. If the film is enthralling in every way it is never compelling, and as someone said, "Coppola kneaded the Cotton Club to a firm fluffiness but was never able to make it rise."

Recent film releases

Action Jackson (R) Carl Weathers — Venerable cop devastates evil auto executive. Spectacular action and so-so acting (Fair).

Braddock: Missing in Action III (R) Chuck Norris — More rescue, heroics in Vietnam by the bullet-proof colonel (Fair).

Broadcast News (R) William Hurt — Smashing comedy-drama that dissects overblown TV news egos (Great).

Cop (R) James Woods — Cynical detective searches for serial killer. Routine plot lacks credibility (Fair).

Eddie Murphy Raw (R) Eddie Murphy — Film version of Murphy's stand-up comedy act.

Much profanity and women bashing (Fair).

Good Morning, Vietnam (R) Robin Williams — Williams is at his best as loquacious disc jockey in Saigon (Good).

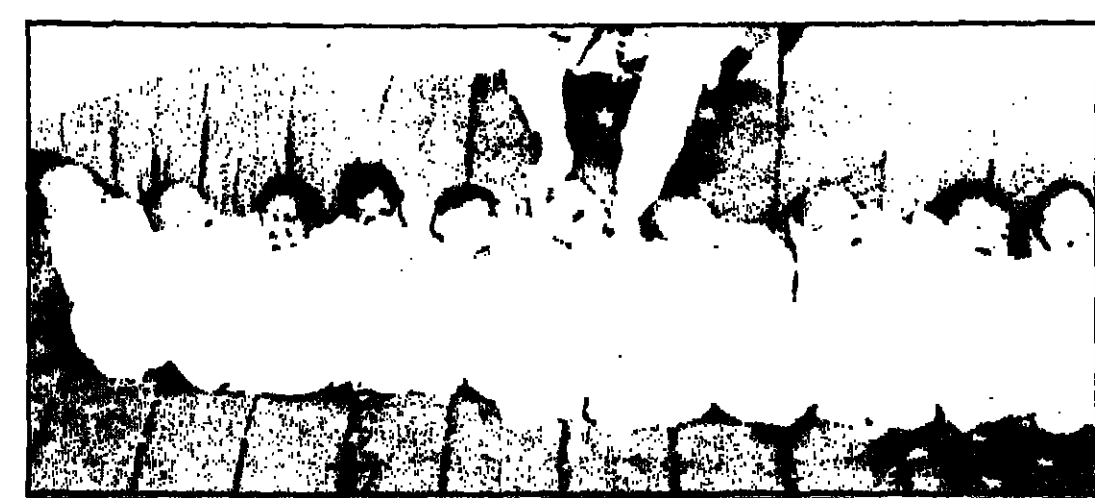
The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed, sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).

Moestruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).

Satisfaction (PG-13) Justine Bateman — Off key film about female rock band performing at a summer beach resort (Boring).



Anderson in Winter Haven says my double-headed turtles, "Moe and Joe", are not for sale.



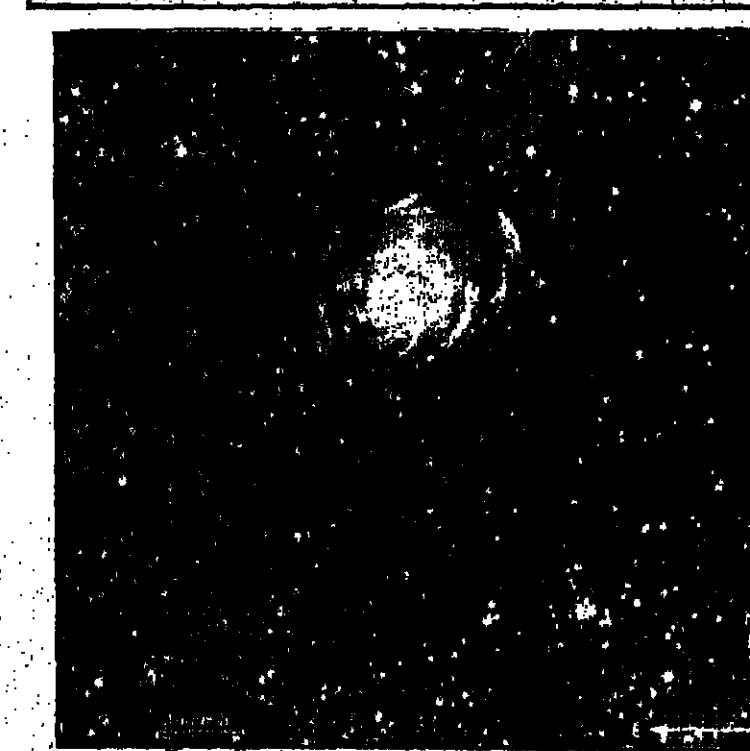
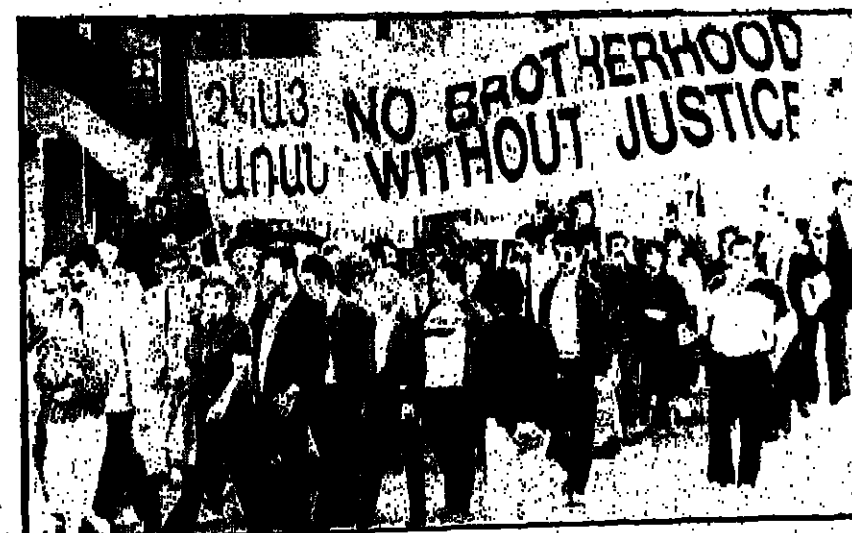
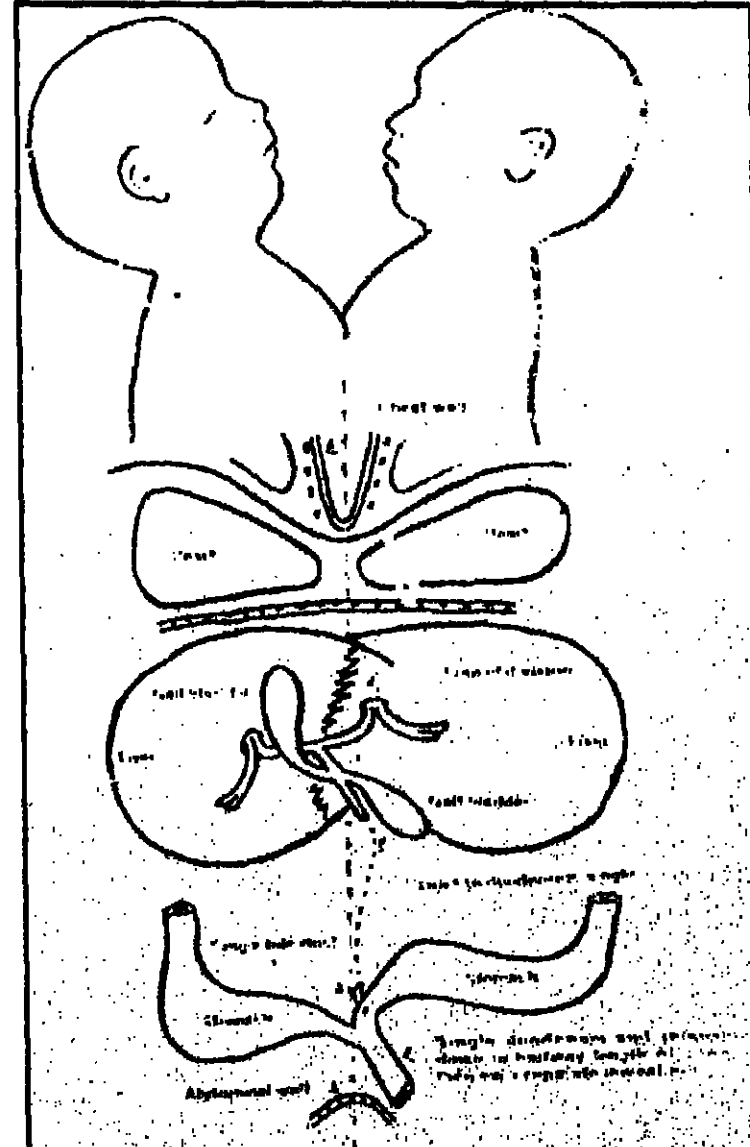
Ten Twins, "Five Pairs" were born on 30 January 1988 in Saint Pote, Minneapolis, starting with Carol Grant who delivered two baby-girls, and ending with Judi Kaiter who delivered two baby-boys.



The two Siamese Twins, Fozigho and Sefokazi Fakemia, were separated after a complicated surgery in a Durham hospital in South Africa.

Los Angeles Armenian Protest Members of the large Armenian community in Los Angeles marched in a rally through the streets of Hollywood in support of popular uprisings in their homeland over territorial dispute.

The diagram shows how the surgery was performed on the Siamese Joint-Headed Twins.



Cape Town, South Africa — Prayer against restrictions — Archbishop of Cape Town, The Rev. Desmond Tutu, and the President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr. Alton Boesak attending a prayer service, protesting against apartheid.

Picture of the actual light echo approaching the telescope horizon. Scientists modelled what would have actually happened as a result of explosion deep in the outer space.

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Shultz' proposals

The peace proposals which US Secretary of State George Shultz conveyed to Middle East leaders are worthy of proper and careful consideration because they represent the first serious American bid to achieve a balanced settlement in the region.

Among other things, the proposals respond favourably to Arab demands that peace negotiations are to take place within an international conference and that a solution should be based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which state the inadmissibility of acquisition of other people's territory by force. Furthermore, Mr Shultz states that "the agreed objective is a comprehensive peace providing for the security of all the states in the region and for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

Comprehensive peace, and not partial or separate solutions, should be the objective of any peace negotiations. The region has had enough suffering and confusion from repeated US attempts to lure this party or that into embarking on separate peace talks with Israel with the aim of sowing disension among Arab states and undermining their capabilities to reach a balanced comprehensive settlement.

For their part the Arabs stand united in their demand for a comprehensive settlement which, above anything else, ensures complete Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in the June 1967 war and resolves all aspects of the Palestinian problem. Consultations have already started amongst Arab capitals as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) with a view to coming up with a common position towards the new US peace initiative. There is no doubt that Arab countries directly involved in the peace process will speak in unison both in their replies to Mr Shultz' proposals or at the negotiations table.

While the United States will be confronted with a common Arab stance which responds positively to every genuine peace effort, it still faces the intransigence of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his Likud bloc. The US administration will have to exert tremendous efforts, including active pressure, to force Shamir to budge and abandon his adamant rejection of trading territory for peace.

Mr Shultz' proposals may offer a unique historic opportunity for the achievement of just peace in the Middle East after four decades of bloody devastating conflict. The United States still needs to pursue its peace endeavour forcibly and with strong determination so that such opportunity would not be wrecked on the rock of Israeli intransigence.

Supporting our defence

Kuwait's decision to purchase Egyptian-made air defence system last week is an important landmark in the history of Arab military industries. The Kuwaiti choice of the 'Amoun' anti-aircraft system over British and French systems says a lot about the quality of Egyptian military products, which, according to analysts, generate about \$800 million in exports annually.

What is more important about the latest arms deal, however, is that it restores our confidence in Arab-made weapons. It also rekindles our hopes that in the near future such an important industry can grow up to meet the increasing security needs of Arab countries, and even compete with European, American, Soviet and Chinese military hardware. The successful adaptation of Swiss and Italian technologies into the 'Amoun' system is also an Egyptian achievement worthy of our praise.

In this regard, we urge Arab countries to reconsider their nine-year-old decision to withdraw from the Cairo-based Arab Military Industries Corp., which suffered a heavy blow as a result of the isolation of Egypt in the aftermath of the Camp David Accords in 1979. With most Arab countries restoring diplomatic relations with Cairo recently, a major outcome of the November 1987 Arab Summit in Amman, the need to support Egypt's military industries and research can now be met.

The Arab World spends billions of dollars from its annual budgets on importing military hardware from the West every year. We are aware of the dangerous political and economic strings that come with such dependency. Jordan was refused American-made fighters and missiles because the US Congress was influenced by the Israeli lobby and thus had to look for other alternatives. Arab money and the hundreds of Arab experts and scientists can come together to create advanced and competitive military industries. Egypt is a good example and recently we have seen Iraqi-made long-range missiles in action scoring direct and precise hits in Tehran and Qum.

Our search for peace in the Middle East should not prevent us from securing our national defence today and in the future. By making our own weapons we can safeguard the independence of our political will and rely on our military potentials to secure our rights.

A letter from The Editor:

ONE YEAR ago, I proposed the idea of publishing a weekly French-language section in The Star. The reasons behind such a proposal lay with my conviction that The Star must always act as a bridge of understanding and communication between Jordan and the rest of the world. We have attempted, in the past few years, to present the English-language Star in what its front-page slogan declares it to be: a political, social and economic review of Jordanian events. In that sense we have succeeded, although we still have a long way to go.

For the French section, which is the fruit of months of planning and co-ordination, the same objectives lie before its editors and reporters. To seek to present today's Jordan to the world is a mission which we all hope to achieve successfully.

In this regard, I am tempted to disclose another of The Star's future projects: The Jerusalem Star, international edition. The English-French languages, international edition, will be distributed in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and France. We are still in the planning process, but I am sure that, with your support and our determination, such an important publication will soon see the light of day.

Osama El-Sherif,
Editor-in-Chief.

Dialogue instead of the cycle of suffering

By Mamdouh Aker

DIAGNOSIS CONCERNING the Palestinian-Israeli conflict must deal with the root of the problem, while providing an opportunity for rational and realistic solutions. Our people's continuing uprising has to be understood as one special aspect of this dialogue. The proponents of dialogue must apply the principles of dialogue fairly both to themselves and to the other party.

When Israelis question whether Palestinians retain "a strong moral capacity to distinguish between rubber bullets directed against rioters and terrorists and live ammunition randomly fired on schoolchildren and civilian innocents," one hopes they are able to observe the same standards themselves. I question the moral capacity of those who sum up all that our people are doing in Gaza and the West Bank — conducting a popular uprising against the occupation in favour of freedom and independence — as simply "rioting and terrorism."

If calling for the national rights of the Palestinian people is terrorism, if the rejection of oppression is terrorism, then I am a terrorist. And all the prophets were terrorists. And David was a major terrorist when he became the most famous of all stone-throwers!

However, before they describe the Israeli army as employing "mere rubber bullets," I would like my Israeli colleagues to visit just one of our hospitals, such as the Magdass Hospital on the Mount of Olives, to see the results of the army's actions at first hand. I would be glad to accompany a colleague or a delegation of the Israeli Medical Association on such a visit. I do this because I have full confidence in their conscience as physicians, as human beings and as Jews.

My colleague, Dr Herzl Spiro, states that comparing the suffering of the Palestinian people to the suffering of the Jewish people indicates a moral insensitivity. Does this mean that suffering is a monopoly of the Jewish people, and that the suffering of all other peoples does not count?

Nonetheless, I respect and praise Israelis' moral courage and objectivity when they state that "some of us think we have made mistakes, but only because we are human and we are fallible." But I do wish they would open their eyes more, and realize or admit how much our people have paid as a price for these "mistakes."

Will they permit me to defend the mistakes of "some" of our people and make the same excuse by stating that we are also human and also fallible? Instead of trading accusations, let us try real dialogue.

Dialogue, in fact, offers both our peoples an excellent opportunity to undergo a well-known method of treatment practised in psychiatry: permitting the patient an opportunity to express his thoughts, fears and frustrations in order to be able to arrive at the root of the complex from which he suffers, and to bring it to the conscious mind.

Otherwise, such a complex will fester in the subconscious in a repressed fashion, resulting in all sorts of abnormal side-effects including violence.

It is neither healthy nor useful to continue to deny the existence of the Palestinian people or to deny our rights.

For a long period, the Palestinians did not exist in the Israeli consciousness. We were part of an amorphous Arab mass. Later, the Palestinians began to appear in the Israeli consciousness: you identified us as "terrorists." Now, these same Palestinians are becoming more and more real to Israelis, who see them as "rioters" and "trouble-makers."

Israelis need to get even closer to the Palestinians in order to realize that it was the Israelis themselves who created the myth of the "terrorists" and the "rioters" as a method of avoiding confrontation with Palestinians and recognizing them as human beings, as a people similar to other peoples with their own national rights.

This confrontation with reality and dealing with facts as they are includes for us, the Palestinians, the need to re-

What about women?

To the editor:

I NOTE with interest your "People & Events" section of your 26 February, 1988 edition. You state, "The Jordan InterContinental Hotel has embarked on an ambitious (sic) year-long modernization plan which will see not only a face-lift for the old wing of 110 rooms and for the Royal Wing and restaurants, but also construction of new wings to accommodate more visitors and businessmen" (caps mine).

Please tell me where I, as a businessWOMAN, may stay when I come to Amman? Get with it, "Star"; this is 1988. Or does the fault lie with the InterContinental?

In frustration
Ellen Charles
New York

Have we said it all?

"WE'VE SAID it all," my cynical friend shouted at me. "Three long months, fraught with blood stains and injury, and we've exhausted ourselves." He was hysterical. The skin had darkened below his blood-shot eyes. His hair had grown beyond control, his whole appearance was untidy — unattractive. I had so much to do. But I listened, for old times' sake.

It is not only he who suffered. I knew this to be a fact. We have become tired of saying the same things in so many ways. The same flashy phrases, the same monotonous harangue. Who wouldn't get tired for such a long time. But black grief caught up with us until the images haunted us and became part of our living. Our incapacity to react to the expected is humiliating. "My friend must be excused," I thought to myself.

Time is running short, for us that is. They, on the other hand, have all the time in the world. "Funny how the criteria have changed," my friend suddenly whispers as his eyes focus aimlessly on the white-washed wall. I dare not ask him what he means. I was in no mood to negotiate with him. I was prepared to listen, only listen. I would be a liar if I thought I was not in full agreement with him. Three months and our whole lives have changed, not only the criteria. It was as if a tornado had savagely wandered into them. And we now are, face-to-face with our lies, the worst sort of encounter.

I look at my friend, his body becoming an indigenous part of the couch it was occupying. Why do I feel he lost interest in life? I was now worried about him. Maybe he still has a vein of honesty in him. Could it be that he, unlike many of us, was still a human being? It was



Memorandum
By
Osama El-Sherif

naive, on my part, to question the humanity of my best friend, but I was becoming a judge, a self-proclaimed arbiter, who, in all rudeness, subjected everyone, anyone, even his wife, his family, to moral scrutiny. Was I orienting myself to a newly-discovered environment in which I was making superb progress in adaptation?

"We are the main casualty of the past three months, not the enemy," my friend whispers again, as if confiding a secret in me. "But what can we do? What more can we honestly and realistically do?" "Be pragmatic," I finally say to him. I feel cold inside of me. I spoke the truth, but the truth cannot soothe me. Now I am worried. Why did he come to me on this wintry day of March. I could be reading the comics, editing a story or simply watching the rain from my office window.

Something is terribly wrong with our lives. Long gone are the romanticisms of the olden days when youth felt, meant and tasted different. I fear for my children's future, I fear that reality, cold and deafening, with its heavy chains, will come to them soon, will not leave them alone to enjoy their simple and colourful romanticisms. It will encircle them like haze in the late evenings, distorting their sense of direction, and leaving them outside all alone without a word of guidance, just like we are today: A whole nation led astray, blinded by ignorance and false promises, by a past that is half lies, and by a present that comes to us

every day with our morning papers; sealed and done with — stamped with 'Inshaallah' and 'bi sir khair'.

What about the future?

It is noon. My friend pulls himself together and looks at me. "It will be fine. There is hope still. They are the hope." I look at his eyes. There is a shadow of gleaming serenity in them now. "You know what I miss the most?" I ask him. "The feeling of pride."

We exchange messages with our eyes. He collects himself and leaves the room. I look at the rain. Soon I am engulfed in a whirlpool of office hubbub and I let myself be swept away in the tide of business life.

There are many things that I have been thinking of lately. But first, I would like to escape. My idiosyncrasies evade me. I must set out to find them. In my search, I hope to find some answers, because a man in search of answers may perish without finding them, yet he dies for a purpose. Many of us have lost that purpose. Like my friend, the drive behind living everyday, as he wants to, is no longer here nor there. The echoes of the screams, the victorious cries, and the air of black grief, mean something, but can we ever truly understand what they mean. We can never be satisfied by the reasons behind the consistency, the defiance and the sacrifices. But it means something to those who make their destiny and dictate the terms of their fate.

Dialogue instead of cycle of suffering

cognize Israel. It is a confrontation that our people continue to experience. Despite our daily hardships at the hands of Israel's occupying army, our people are increasingly able to see the "other side" of the Israeli people; able to see beyond the military uniform the genuine commitment to universal values of somebody like criminologist Prof. Stan Cohen, when he points out that Israeli soldiers are committing obvious criminal offences.

And we can see the moral capacity of a mother like Carol Cook when she describes her two sons witnessing, during their current military service, the unprovoked brutality, and the maltreatment of Arabs walking in the streets or in custody. I consider this, among many other manifestations, to be a healthy phenomenon.

Let us stop talking about dreams. Let us stop insisting that the other party adopt a new dream that is more consistent with our dream. As doctors, we do not deal with dreams, but with reality and with what is possible.

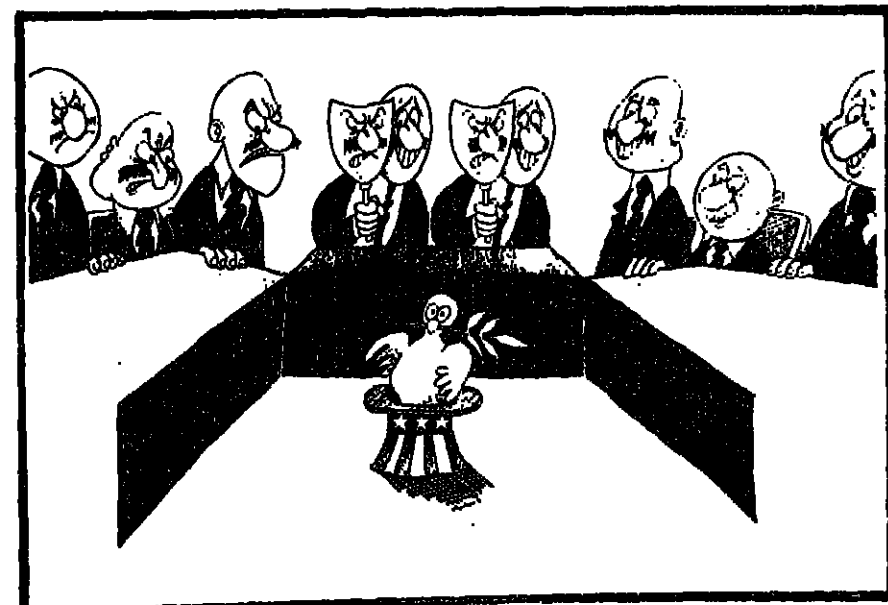
It is the right of the patient to dream, it is the right of all of us to dream, but when we seek treatment or a solution we must not deal with dreams but with reality. Dreams have no limits and no boundaries.

Israeli Jews feel it necessary to express the continuity of the Jewish presence in this land by stating: "We were here 4,000 years ago, and will be here when the Messiah comes."

Who said that Jews should not be here with the Messiah comes? And why can't we both await the Messiah together? Why do Israelis insist on waiting for the Messiah all by themselves?

I say it freely: We want you to be here when the Messiah comes. We want both our peoples to be here, side by side.

I want to stress that the majority of our people are seeking a political solution based on a just peace that satisfies our legitimate demand for the end of the occupation, the acceptance of our right



to self-determination, and our right to set up an independent state. Any questions of our credibility in seeking mutual recognition can be answered by the decisions of the Fez conference, which are binding on all the Arabs, including Palestinians through our representatives, the PLO.

Is not our willingness to accept the judgment of an international peace conference under the supervision of the UN the greatest proof of our willingness to seek a fair solution? Does it not proclaim our readiness, de facto, to deal with Israel, and offer recognition, de jure, at such a conference? Is there any greater guarantee of security than peace itself?

Critics ask: "Will the Palestinians be capable of civilized means of negotiation with leaders whose hands are unstained by blood?" I wish these critics to show us "civilized means" in order to satisfy our just demands.

Our people have knocked at the door of the UN thousands of times. Have the Israeli governments responded?

And is it really reasonable to request that only leaders whose hands are not stained with blood come forward to ne-

gotiate? Will the critics make the same request of their own Israeli leadership?

I am not qualified to speak about the credentials of Shamir and Sharon and Rabin, the breaker of bones. I merely raise the question. Such statements are not useful.

The only reasonable and realistic position is to say to ourselves and to both our peoples: Let us stop this endless cycle of suffering, and let legitimate representatives of our people meet and sit together and recognize each other. Let the world witness and guarantee the results, and let the world see the heaven on earth we can create together.

By accepting the presence of an Israeli state in our homeland, Palestine, in return for establishing our own independent state, our people through their legitimate representative, the PLO, are in fact stating in the most concrete terms that "although we will not forget, we are willing to forgive."

Is there a greater moral capacity than this? Can anybody on earth be more realistic than this?

The writer is a surgeon practising in the West Bank.

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

Dear old Henry

HENRY KISSINGER'S advice to Israel to ban the media from the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip where daily confrontations are taking place between demoralized Israeli army troops and unarmed Palestinian civilians must surprise no one in the Arab World. Dear old Henry was not expected to sit idly by and watch the rapid steady deterioration of the Israeli image in the United States and Western Europe. He must have sensed that the US public has become uneasy about his country's unlimited support of the neo-Nazis in Israel.

What Henry did was in complete conformity with his very nature: A zealous Zionist who places Israel's interests above every other consideration and owes his allegiance not to the country which made him a secretary of state but to Israel and world Zionism.

It was Dear Henry who engineered the Camp David Accords which isolated Egypt, the most powerful Arab state, from the rest of the Arab world and neutralized its military role in the confrontation with Israel. Kissinger's conspiracy has enabled Israel to step up its colonization operations in the occupied Arab territories and launch its barbaric invasion of Lebanon in 1982. His policies, which had been meticulously worked out with the sole aim of serving the interests of Israel, contributed largely to the outbreak of the civil war in Lebanon whose huge toll and the vast devastation it has caused have reduced Lebanon almost to a rubble.

Kissinger's advice stems from his utmost loyalty to Zionism and his disregard of other people's sufferings and concerns. In his moves, he never gave the slightest consideration to the country which he represented or to the legitimate Arab rights. His un concealed aim has always been to enable Israel to carry out its expansionist design and maintain its occupation without fear of international condemnation or effective military retaliation.

And now that he holds no official post, Dear Henry came out openly and rudely in favour of intensified Israeli repression against the defenceless Palestinian population and the banning of the media so that Israel's racist nature would not be further exposed.

Kissinger realizes by experience the vital role of the media in promoting or distorting a cause. It was the US media, most probably with Kissinger's instigation, that encouraged the late Egyptian president Anwar Al-Sadat to embark on his unfortunate peace mission with Israel which later turned into a separate settlement. The late Egyptian leader became the victim of Kissinger's cunning step-by-step approach and of the fabrications and misinterpretations of the US media.

Henry Kissinger offers a striking example of the US Jewish citizen who values his loyalty to Israel first and employs the powers entrusted to him in serving a foreign country's interests. Under normal circumstances, Kissinger should be tried and convicted as a foreign agent.

Palestinians mark national days

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians staged a general strike Wednesday in observance of "Martyrs' Day," commemorating Arabs killed since the anti-occupation uprising began 8 December.

Hospital officials and the Arab-run Palestine Press Service Wednesday said Israeli soldiers shot four Palestinians during clashes in the West Bank's Faraf refugee camp 10 kilometers north of Nablus.

In the village of silwad near Ramallah, the PPS said two Arabs were shot, one of them wounded seriously in the back, during clashes with soldiers.

In clashes near Qalqilya in the West Bank, Israeli radio said Israeli armored personnel carriers fired small pebbles at demonstrators with a newly developed riot-control device. The gravel-firing gun was used for the first time this week.

Israeli soldiers increasingly feel they are engaged in a guerrilla war with Palestinian teenagers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Although officers stress they do not view Arab civilians as enemies, soldiers are facing an army of Palestinian youths who hurl chunks of concrete, drop flow-ropes from roofs and use slingshots to fire glass marbles and steel ball-bearings.

However Monday was marked by a distinguished act of hurling a grenade at Israeli soldiers in Jkna near Hebron. More than 12 Arabs were shot during clashes with troops.

In Nablus area, Dr Hamdallah Kazlak of Al-Ithhad Hospital said two people were treated here for bullet wounds and 20 to 25 for beatings or for exposure to tear-gas.

Hospital sources in the Gaza Strip said three Arabs were shot during protests at Shati and Nuseirat refugee camps during a general strike celebrating the anniversary of Israel's 1957 withdrawal from the Gaza Strip. It recaptured the territory in 1967.



Palestinian youths confront the occupiers

In Jerusalem, police used tear-gas to break up two demonstrations of women in Arab East Jerusalem, one on the main shopping street of Salah el-Din, said police spokesman Rati Levy. "Police arrested seven women and two were hospitalized with tear-gas poisoning after they threw stones at a police patrol car and briefly blocked the street," Levy said.

"In the second protest, police blocked women demonstrators in the Jebel Mukabir neighbourhood as they marched towards the nearby Jewish quarter of East Talpiot," Levy said.

"There are not campus demonstrations, or even riots, but attacks by 100 or 200 or 1,000 people out to kill or maim the soldiers," said Col. Yoni, commander of this West Bank town only a 12-minute drive from his home in the Tel Aviv area. He added Israeli soldiers shot and killed two Palestinians who hoisted hundreds of Palestinian flags during a PLO-organized "Flag Day," and wounded three others in clashes in the occupied West Bank on Sunday and troops broke into a hospital in the occupied Gaza Strip to arrest stone-throwers.

"On their parts Jewish settlers damaged Arab-owned cars in the Biblical town of Bethlehem and nearby Hebron overnight," Israeli radio said. "At the Askar refugee camp 40 miles north of Jerusalem, Palestinians fired shots at an army patrol. Two Palestinians were seen fleeing from the scene and troops opened fire, shooting and killing one," the army said, adding that soldiers were searching for the second suspect.

The Palestine Press Service (PPS) identified the victim as 17-year-old Khalid Al-Ardah and said he was shot in the forehead.

The PPS and hospital officials said two other Arabs were wounded overnight in Biddya, a village 25 miles north of Jerusalem when residents gathered outside the home of the local Mukhtar, or village leader, whom they suspected of collaborating with Israel. An angry protest ensued and army intervened, shooting two young men.

Meanwhile, the army said it could confirm immediately only that a curfew was placed on Biddya overnight after demonstrations. Soldiers are going through and making arrests.

"In the Gaza Strip, youths standing outside Shifa Hospital threw stones at troops, who rushed onto the grounds and into the building to arrest the young Palestinians," Israeli radio said. The PPS said it is the eighth time since early December that soldiers had broken into the hospital.

Earlier on Friday, Israeli army barred journalists from entering the occupied territories by closing the main highway leading from Jerusalem to key West Bank cities trouble spots such as Ramallah, Nablus, Tulkarm, Jenin, and Hebron.

In Ramallah, Associated Press correspondent Mary Sedor saw about 300 Arab youths waving Palestinian flags and shouting "Allahu Akbar" as they stormed out of Jamal Abdel Nasser Mosque throwing stones.

In Gaza city, however, demonstrators shouted, "We don't want to see Shultz, and 'Long live the PLO,' outside the Al-Umari Mosque. They then threw stones and more than a hundred of soldiers arrived from two directions in military vehicles and surrounded the mosque.

Demonstrations, in which anti-Shultz slogans were shouted, erupted throughout the occupied areas after Friday noon prayers. "One woman was shot in the



No one is spared



Soldiers drag an Arab from his home

right leg during a protest in the Balata refugee camp near Nablus," the PPS reported.

A tightening of restrictions on press coverage had been expected after Shamir warned he was considering closing occupied zones to journalists, whom he accused of being biased against Israel.

Robert Slater, chairman of the Foreign Press Association, said restrictions had been expected after Shamir's warning. "I'm appalled but not surprised," Slater said. "The question is whether this is limited to Fridays or more general."

"Meanwhile, in the Gaza Strip, some 40 local Palestinian employees of the tax department signed a letter of resignation Sunday, and many turned in their employee cards Monday," according to Arab reporters.

But a senior military official, who insisted on anonymity, said none of the resignations were yet official and said the workers had been under pressure to quit. He described the resignation letter as an attempt, "to release some steam."

In a major development Monday, three PLO commandos hijacked a commuter bus in southern Israel and killed three Israelis before police shot them dead. Analysts said the attack was aimed at sabotaging the US peace plan and would strengthen the position of Israeli hardliners. The PLO claimed responsibility for the hijacking in which eight Israelis working at a

nearby nuclear plant were wounded.

On the other hand, "Palestinians knifed to death an Arab policeman suspected of collaborating with Israel, wrapped his body in a Palestinian flag and left it at his mother's doorstep," hospital officials and witnesses said Tuesday.

It was the second slaying of a suspected collaborator in the occupied territories since the revolt started and appeared to be a sign the Palestinian uprising is becoming increasingly widespread and organized. This is in response to a leaflet signed by the PLO that called on Palestinians to take revenge against collaborators.

Finally, "Algeria submitted an official request to the Arab League Tuesday for a special Arab summit to discuss the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories, where more than 88 Palestinians have died in three months," League officials reported. Secretary General Chedli Klibi received the request from Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

On 28 February, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid called for a special summit which would do more than just take note of the situation in the occupied territories. Since then, Tunisia, Jordan, the PLO, Kuwait and North Yemen have said they favour such a summit. Klibi was to begin preliminary talks necessary to organizing a summit of Arab chiefs of state.

Palestinians: Soul-searching in the US

The scenes of violence against the Palestinians in the occupied territories have led increasing numbers of Americans to question the US policy in the Middle East.

By Masood Haidar
Special to The Star

NEW YORK — As the Palestinian uprising sows new doubts about Israel's handling of the situation in the occupied territories in the minds of Americans, the Jewish community has been going through a period of soul-searching in the United States.

This was apparent in a recent advertisement in the press from the Neturei Karta (Authentic Orthodox Jews) which asserted that "to save Judaism we must openly declare to the world, now more than ever, that the modern day Baryonim — Begin, Sharon, Peres, Rabin, whatever their names are — have usurped the Holy name, Yisroel. They do not represent Jewry."

The picture of the Israeli forces' violence against the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza has profoundly disturbed American Jews, including some of the staunchest supporters of Israel. Statements such as Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's pledge that "we will break their bones, hands and feet — violence will be met by violence" are not helping the cause of Israel.

What seems to have most disturbed the supporters of Israel in America is that the Palestinians are using the news media with the same deftness that is usually associated with the Israeli lobby. Although the Palestinians have yet to make many significant inroads on the US media, the harrowing pictures from the occupied lands have opened the eyes of the American people and many are reported to be angry.

After the "Achille Lauro" incident in 1985, in which a handicapped senior American citizen lost his life, the public opinion turned violently against the Palestinians, one ripple effect of which has been apparent to this day.

In what is widely to be the residual effect of that anti-Palestinian mood, the US Congress currently is flying in the face of international law and US obligations to the United Nations in its effort to close down the Palestine Liberation Organization's UN office in New York.

The New York Times and other major newspapers significantly have joined the campaign against the Justice Department's moves to shut down the PLO office. Former President Jimmy Carter, who mediated the 1979 peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, commented recently about the need for Palestinians to play an effective part in negotiations are to get anywhere in the Middle East. "It is essential," he said, "that an empowered Palestinian leadership step forward."

Carter, in a published opinion which coincided with the Middle East mission of Secretary of State George Shultz, doubted that either the Palestinians or the Israelis "can or will make the first genuine move toward reconciliation. Only strong action from Washington can end the violence."

Carter observed that "the young demonstrators have exhibited an unprecedented commitment to their cause and a surprising threshold for absorbing personal pain."

"The young Palestinians' actions," Carter said, "have

brought a wave of revulsion and condemnation expressed most vehemently by Jewish and other supporters of Israel in the United States, who are put in the unenviable position of defending a long-term military occupation and denial of basic human rights. Without using terrorism or armed struggle young Palestinians are appealing directly to the conscience of the world."

He criticized the Reagan administration for not taking any effective steps in responding to the volatile situation and suggested his own alternative, in which ways would be found to provide outlets for the manufactured goods and agricultural produce of Palestinian Arabs, further Israeli settlements in the occupied area would be halted



Revival of cause

and municipal elections would be held as a first move toward Palestinian self-rule — an idea supported by the influential young leaders within the Likud bloc.

But Carter feels that these

steps alone would not resolve the crisis. "Washington," he stresses, "should pursue talks involving Israel, all its neighbours and the permanent members of the Security Council, with the goal of bringing all the parties

into an international conference."

Dr Henry Kissinger, former Nixon's secretary of state, who opposed the international conference idea at first because "it would entail an active role for the Soviet Union" and risk increasing the Soviet influence in the region, says that "an international conference is not a bad idea after all."

However, Kissinger cautions that before convening such a conference there should be "substantive" prior understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union and between the US and Israel, as the Soviet involvement could result in the isolation of the United States in the Middle East.

But such strategic concerns seem to have been overshadowed by the American public opinion at large, which is swinging against the Israeli's role vis-à-vis the Palestinians.

Masood Haidar is a writer and researcher based in New York.

Martyrs of the heroic uprising

1. Isam Mohammad Hamoudah
2. Kamal Qadourah Hassan Hamoudah
3. Sha'ban Said Nabhan
4. Talib Mohammad Abdullah
5. Ayid Abdel-Karim Abu Sharkh
6. Hatem Mohammad Al-Sisi
7. Zahid Shahadah
8. Wahid Ibrahim Abu Salem
9. Ibrahim Mahmoud Aklik
10. Ali Ismail Mosaid
11. Abdullah Ahmad Fa'our
12. Hassan Abu Jarhoun
13. Younis Jarboa
14. Ahmad Al-Nabriel
15. Mahmoud Al-Sakhleh
16. Zuhair Salehi
17. Ibrahim Dahqan
18. Ahmad Abu Khoush
19. Nafez Yousuf Qutailan
20. Fuad Ismail Tamraz
21. Khalid Imad Kh-meleh
22. Talal Ahmed Huweili
23. Abdullah Abu Al-Husayn
24. Hasan Abdullah Al-Masri
25. Atwah Yousuf Abu Samhdanah
26. Khalil Husni Seadeh
27. Khamis Al-Bakri
28. Abd El-Salam Shihadeh Fathiehah
29. Basem Faysal Ahmad
30. Yousuf Mohammad Ararar
31. Mahmoud Rashid Al-Qaddisi
32. Ralid Abd Al-Raouf Shihadeh
33. Khaled Taleb Shaker
34. Ghassan Mutlaq
35. Mohammad Abd Al-Qader Jadallah
36. Yousuf Mohammad Al-Najjar
37. Muhammad Al-Ghoul
38. Mahmoud Abu Azizah
39. Yousuf Mohammad Yousuf
40. Abdullah Abd Al-Ghani
41. Mustafa Issa Al-Beik
42. Ali Atif Mohammad Dahlan
43. Ismail Zaki Mosallam
44. Khaled Al-Awaddeh
45. Maher Al-Hibani
46. Mazen Zaki
47. Bassam Khadher Abu Mosallam
48. Touqan Mosbah
49. Khalil Ismail Abu Loui
50. Rabeh Husseln Mahmoud
51. Atta Yousuf Mostafa Khadher
52. Mohammad Fayadh
53. Bassem Khalil Al-Yazouri
54. Mohammad Yousuf Al-Yazouri
55. Samer Ali Jumah
56. Hassan Mustafa Jaber Al-Ma'all
57. Mostafa Hussein Herzallah
58. Hussam Al-Mall
59. Mahmoud Ahmad Baddawi
60. Ralid Salman
61. Imad Hamdi Abu Asl
62. Ramadhan Yousuf Ahmad Subail
63. Ali Awdeh Ghazal Al-Abyat
64. Mahmoud Ramadan Tabazah
65. Ibrahim Mahmoud Abu Najel
66. Fayed Felfel
67. Munzer Al-Jabari
68. Ala Sulaiman Abu Salim
69. Ahmad Nazzal
70. Mu'ayad Mohammad Al-Sha'er
71. Murad Bassem Rafiq
- Al-Hamdallah
72. Ibrahim Mansour
73. Haj Sheikh Saleh Al-Da'mouni
74. Iyad Al-Dusouqi
75. Rami Abd Al-Rahim Al-Aklouk
76. Imad Khadher Sabarnoh
77. Mohammad Ibrahim Saleh Al-Shobhah
78. Taysir Abdullah Harad
79. Khadher Elyas Al-Tarazi
80. Nabli Abd Al-Latif
81. Imad Mahmoud Al-Mahallawi
82. Ahmad Abu Sabil
83. Bashar Ahmad Al-Masri
84. Basel Taysir Al-Jitan
85. Iyad Mohammad Aqel
86. Abd Al-Baset Mahmoud Abdullah
87. Sheikh Mohammad Jum'ah Al-Ra'i
88. Afif Al-Dardouk
89. Ismail Ali Hussein Al-Halyqah
90. Nasarallah Abd El-Qader Nasarallah
91. Abdullah Attallah Atiyah
92. Kamal Mohammad Faris
93. Ragheb Abu Amarah
94. Ahmad Sadeq Abu Salheyah
95. Nabli Abu Ghouri
96. Mahmoud No'man Housheyah
97. Atef Abd El-Mohsen Fayadh
98. Mohammad Qasim Abu Zaid
99. Isam Said Abu Khalifah
100. Sami Al-Dayeh
101. Yousuf Tawfiq Abdullah Al-Kilani
102. Fuad Ayoub Al-Sharawi
103. Iyad Ali Al-Ashqar
104. Hassan Abu Khayran
105. Nihad Abd El-Ghaifur Al-Himouz
106. Majed Mohammad Al-Atrash
107. Baker Abdullah Al-Baw
108. Ralid Mahmoud Awadh Al-Barghouti
109. Ahmad Ibrahim Mostafa Al-Barghouti
110. Yasser Daoud 'Id
111. Ahmad Bitawi
112. Salman Abd Al-Ghani Taher
113. Mohammad Ahmed Salah
114. Baker Abd Al-Latif Shiban
115. Maher Mosbah Al-Weldat
116. Rasem Modhhi Al-Khdheirat
117. Jihad Abu Matar
118. Nourah Kamal Abu Abdeh
119. Suhallah Saleh Al-Ka'bi
120. Reem Zuhair Al-Rafid
121. Sahar Al-Masri
122. Nazek Ahmad Sawateh
123. Najwa Hassan Al-Masri
124. Maysarah Hamdan Al-Battikh
125. Hanayah Mahmoud Sulaiman Ghazawelah
126. Wijdan Hafez Rajab Faris
127. Lubna Ahmad Sulaiman Shweiki
128. Subheliyah Darwish Hashash
129. Manaji Kamil
130. Fatamah Rashid Salman
131. Asma Saboubah
132. Asma Abd Al-Ai El-Sherif
133. Rana Yousuf Adwan
134. Rawdhah Lutfi Najib
135. Rashiqa Mosleh Dhraghmah
136. Khalid Jamal Al-Ardhah
137. Ayman Salim Ajaj
138. Mohammed Al-Sa'afin
139. Salah Abd El-Fattah Al-Naqeeb
140. Yousuf Yahya Hassounah

Senators criticize Israel

Thirty United States senators, including many of Israel's staunchest supporters, have written a letter criticizing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his Likud Party, suggesting they may be obstructing efforts to reach a peace settlement in the Middle East.

The extraordinary public criticism of Israel was contained in a letter addressed to Secretary of State George Shultz, who returned home Sunday after several days in the Middle East. Mr Shultz has proposed the broad outlines of a plan for an interim settlement between Israel and the Palestinians.

The senators who signed the letter said they were dismayed at Mr Shamir's continued resistance to the concept of Israel's ceding some of the territories it occupies in exchange for peace, a cornerstone of Mr Shultz's current efforts. Although the letter also contains criticism of Arab states, except for Egypt, congressional aides said it was intended principally to send a message to Mr Shamir and his supporters in the Likud Bloc.

In criticizing the Shamir

position, the senators appeared to be siding with the approach of the Israeli Labour Party. The partner in Israel's coalition government, Shimon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister and the top Labour official in the coalition, has expressed strong interest in the Shultz's approach.

The senators said they supported Mr Shultz's latest "effort to break the dangerous Middle East stalemate, a stalemate that has led to the current cycle of violence and counter-violence." Noting that Mr Shultz's strategy is based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 the senators said the resolution "can be summarized in three words: land for peace."

"Accordingly, we were dismayed to read in the New York Times of 26 February that Prime Minister Shamir has said that this expression of territory for peace is not accepted by me."

"However, Israeli embassy officials reacted quickly and urged the US senators not to send a letter to Secretary of State George Shultz criticizing Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir," an embassy source said.

Every Week

By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

Amending Arab League charter

THERE IS probably no other regional organization that is misunderstood, ridiculed and even abused than the League of Arab States. If a dispute erupts between two Arab countries, all eyes turn to the Arab League and its Secretary General to intervene and put an end to that dispute. If an enemy threatens an Arab country, everybody would expect the Arab League to perform the miracle task of rallying Arab support to meet that external threat.

The problem of the Arab League lies in its out-dated charter that was intended to be so broad to contain Arab differences and Arab apprehensions, especially at the time when that charter was approved. And if we remember that this whole umbrella we now call the Arab League was set up in 1945, and very few articles of its charter have been amended since then, we definitely can be more sympathetic, and probably more understanding.

It is only fair to recall that this political formula was created in 1945, when many Arab countries were either still under the yoke of foreign occupation, or just starting to take their first apprehensive steps in the era of independence. Needless to say, the changes that have befallen the Arab world since then are too numerous to recount. The present charter of the Arab League places too much emphasis on the issue of sovereignty. Taking pride in sovereignty and trying to safeguard it was understandable when it came in the wake of years and years of occupation and foreign domination, but the challenges of the present call for greater flexibility in that regard, and for unlimited inter-Arab co-operation.

Taking decisions by consensus is another pitfall in the present Arab League charter. The charter, however, allows a possibility for taking decisions by the majority of votes, but only the countries who voted for that decision are expected to abide by it.

This situation verges on the absurd when we realize that article (18) of the charter entrusts the Arab League Council with the power of suspending a member country that violates the charter, but that decision has to be taken also by consensus. In other words, the country that is to be suspended, should vote in favour of that resolution as well. Amending this charter is indeed the first step in restoring some degree of credibility to this regional organization.

Chances and text of US plan

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agence) — Secretary of State George Shultz returned to the United States Saturday after giving four Middle East nations a new plan for Arab-Israeli peace aimed at ending nearly three months of unrest in the Israeli-occupied lands, a US official said.

Shultz, who returned to Washington Saturday morning, requested that Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria respond within 10 days to the proposal.

The plan aims to provide some self-rule to 1.5 million Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which Israel captured from Egypt and Jordan in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Following is the text of initiative included in a letter from US Secretary of State George Shultz to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, which appeared in the Jerusalem Post.

I set forth below the statement of understandings which I am convinced is necessary to achieve the prompt opening of negotiations on a comprehensive peace. This statement on understandings emerges from discussions held with you and other regional leaders. I look forward to the letter of reply of the government of Israel in confirmation of this statement.

The agreed objective is comprehensive peace providing for the security of all the states in the region and for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Negotiations will start on an early date certain between Israel and each of its neighbours which is willing to do so. These negotiations could begin by May 1, 1988. Each of these negotiations will be based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, in all their parts. The parties to each bilateral negotiation will determine the procedure and agenda of their negotiation. All participants in the negotiations must state their willingness to negotiate with one another.

As concerns negotiations between the Israeli delegation and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, negotiations will begin on arrangements for a transitional period, with the objective of completing them within six months. Seven months after final status negotiations begin, final status negotiations will begin, with the objective of completing them within one year.

These negotiations will be based on all the provisions and principles of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. Final status talks will start before the transitional period begins. The transitional period will begin three months after the conclusion of the transitional agreement and will last for three years. The United States will participate in both negotiations and will promote their rapid conclusion. In particular, the United States will submit a draft agreement for the parties' consideration at the outset of the negotiations on transitional arrangements.

Two weeks before the opening of negotiations, an international conference will be held. The Secretary General of the United Nations will be asked to issue invitations to the parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. All participants in the conference must accept United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and renounce violence and terrorism. The parties to each bilateral negotiation may refer reports on the status of their negotiations to the conference, in a manner

to be agreed. The conference will not be able to impose solutions or veto agreements reached.

Palestinian representation will be within the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The Palestinian issue will be addressed in the negotiations between the Jordanian-Palestinian and Israeli delegations. Negotiations between the Israeli delegation and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will proceed independently of any other negotiations.

This statement of understand-

ing would enhance "the welfare of the people in the Middle East, including the Israelis."

Jordan Monday commented on US peace efforts in the Middle East and, with other Arab countries, was "thoroughly studying" proposals carried by Shultz, Information Minister Hani Khasawneh, said.

He told reporters that Amman was consulting with Arab capitals on the US initiative, which proposes limited self-rule for the 1.5 million Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. "We always seek a

the US plan without the PLO," said Salah Khalaf, the second in command to Arafat's Fatah mainstream guerrilla group under the umbrella of the PLO. His statements were in an interview published in the London-based newsletter, *Middle East Mirror*, with copy telexed to the Associated Press.

Syrian President Hafez Assad said Tuesday there will be no peace with Israel, indicating he rejects a US proposal for an Arab-Israeli settlement, and vowed that Arab struggle against the Jewish state will continue with "rifles and rocks."

Addressing a rally marking the 25th anniversary of the rise of the Baath Party to power, the Syrian leader told the nation: "Do not allow talk about peace fool you." Assad added, "All initiatives, in spirit and content, are in reality the same, even though the wording changes."

"War will continue, sometimes with rifles, other times with rocks. Sometimes through demonstrations and other times in the form of an open military confrontation," Assad said in his 21-2-hour speech, broadcast live by government radio and television.

"The timetable the Americans have established is not something holy that you can't touch," Shamir said on Israeli television. "Israel, after all, is still a sovereign state."

Shamir also expressed doubts that "serious negotiations could be conducted as long as violent anti-Israeli protests continued in the occupied territories."

But Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Labour told Israel radio that if the government rejected the plan, "at least another year will pass until the next opportunity comes, if it comes at all."

However, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir blocked a cabinet decision on the US Middle East peace plan while violence raged in the occupied lands.

Finally, Israel's coalition government is split along party lines over the US plan. The Peres-led Labour Party supports it and Shamir's Likud Bloc opposes key elements, including the timetable and the international conference.



ings is an integral whole. The United States understands that your acceptance is dependent on the implementation of each element in good faith.

"The United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France would be sponsors," said a US official, as Shultz' plans refuted in Ireland on the return from the Middle East.

"None of the sponsors would have veto power over the outcome," the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "These are encouraging proposals," Mubarak said after Shultz outlined the plan in Cairo, his last stop in the Middle East.

Mubarak said the proposals

united Arab stand toward any peace process in the area," he noted.

Khasawneh said that Jordan will be "reporting to the US administration as soon as we finish our consultations." He did not give a date, saying: "we were not given any deadline." According to media reports, Shultz has asked Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Israel to report back by the middle of the month.

On the PLO side, Yasser Arafat's top aide was quoted on Monday as warning Arab governments against participating in any US-sponsored Middle East peace talks without the PLO.

"I defy any Arab party to join

US move unjustified

By Anita Saklejian
Star UN correspondent

NEW YORK — Not only is the United States isolated and discredited by the world community due to its unilateral decision to close the PLO observer mission to the U.N. budget, but most speakers in the special resumed General Assembly session linked this thorny U.S.-PLO relationship to current American last-ditch efforts to promote a new Middle East peace plan.

The current U.N. special debate on the promised U.S. action to close the PLO in New York has been characterized by a shared consensus, firm and clear attitude among U.N. members and U.N. lawyers that the U.S. is behaving in an illegal manner.

Not only towards one particular observer group to the U.N., but all say the U.S. is threatening at the same time this world's only established means of solving international disputes, the U.N. itself.

Just two years ago, the U.S. president joined in the

big fortieth anniversary celebrations marked by renewed commitments to the international body, and only last July the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz agreed with four other important U.N. powers to use the U.N. more often and more seriously to settle outstanding world issues, including burning Middle East issues.

All states and groups, with the exception of the U.S. and Israel, support the Secretary General's and the Arab nations request to the International Court of Justice at The Hague to issue a ruling on whether the U.S. is bound to submit the matter to international arbitration under terms of the treaty the U.S. made with the U.N. when it agreed to host the world organization in 1947.

Jordan's well-respected permanent representative to the U.N., Abdallah Salah, was one of the few speakers to dare to point directly to the complete failure of the U.S. to grasp the gravity of the U.S. support for the PLO. "We had wished that the uprising would have led to a better

(U.S.) understanding of the national rights of the Palestinians and help create appropriate conditions to find a peaceful settlement.

Any durable peaceful settlement cannot be achieved without the direct participation of the PLO. Any sincere peaceful call to peace or any practical move toward peace must take that into consideration.

The U.S. if it wishes, can undertake an important role to reach the desired settlement of the Palestinian question. Any political movement of the U.S. in the Middle East cannot be seen as serious as long as it ignores the free choice of the Palestinians of their legitimate representative.

The observer of the Arab League to the U.N., went further hitting the nail on the head. Clovis Makoud made plain the Arab view is that this problem stems from the U.S. — Israel special relation, explaining that the story began with the 1987 agenda of the official lobby of Israel in congress, whose prime objective was to work on how to go around the PLO.

Charisma vs. wife in Bhutto-Zia contest



President Zia ul-Haq

By M.B. Naqvi
Special to The Star

KARACHI — The endemic rioting in Pakistan's largest city, with its attendant loss of lives and property, has overshadowed only temporarily the current war between President Zia ul-Haq and his chief opponent, Benazir Bhutto.

In the ebb and tide of the disturbances in the country's economic and financial heartland, it is possible, but not advisable, to forget that the battle lines in the Zia-Bhutto confrontation remain drawn. Whether a clash is imminent or if it's worth waiting for as questions that must await the march of time.

Bhutto, newly wed at 32, has a hard act to follow. To millions of Pakistanis she is beautiful as well as charismatic, brimming with energy. The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) which she heads may be going through an internal overhaul, but Benazir draws huge crowds wherever she appears. Her oratory leaves her audience electrified and, it's reasonable to believe, increasingly converted to her ideals.

Whether all this will help her in the decisive battle of wits with her older, more experienced rival, President Zia, remains to be seen. But it's easy to see that Bhutto draws her inspiration not

Pakistan's opposition leader Benazir Bhutto and President Zia ul-Haq are poles apart — her charisma and ability to rouse people contrasting with his experience as a political tactician and strategist. How the contest will end no one knows, but Bhutto first has to tackle key issues within her People's Party.

only from the crowd support, but also recent Asian history.

Benazir returned to Lahore to an ecstatic welcome 22 months ago. The event was compared with the Bengali leader Sheikh Mujibur-Rahman's arrival in Dhaka, capital of the newly created state of Bangladesh, in January 1972, the February 1979 landing in Tehran of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Mrs Corazon Aquino's February 1986 victory over the Ferdinand Marcos dictatorship in Manila.

The slender female incarnation of the socialist hero, her father Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with her Urdu speech only slightly accented by years spent in England, appeared unstoppable. Nevertheless, the newly civilized regime of President Zia had a surprise in store for Benazir and her followers: It absorbed the shock. As history lessons go, however, Benazir Bhutto is not alone in being checked if not checked.

Bangladesh President General Hussain Mohammed Erhad, holding a weaker fort, has so far been able to ward off the incessant assaults by two women of steel leading their respective multi-party alliances, Shaikhah Hasina Wajid and Mrs Khaleda Zia. Although they have managed to paralyze life throughout Bangladesh for the better part of winter and this year, neither can yet take credit for the prize of his resignation.

President Cory Aquino, now on the receiving end, is having to employ much energy and ingenuity to keep ambitious military men at bay. The number of attempted coups and revolts seems legion. What makes Benazir's task doubly difficult is a peculiar dilemma. She is fighting for an early election, but the government that will take that

decision is no longer General Zia's military dictatorship. Not quite. Although Zia remains president, as well as the army chief, the government headed by Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo, acts not only within a constitution, but is seen to be liberal in allowing Pakistanis to enjoy normal human rights.

Benazir, therefore, must argue convincingly against the genuineness of the Zia-Junejo democracy. Benazir and other opposition parties stress that the constitution is insufficiently democratic; that too much power resides in the president; and that the president is not only a servant of army chief but has ruled the country for more than 10 years.

But the common man finds no reason to see things differently: the government is allowing citizens to enjoy ordinary liberties; it's permitting all parties, including the PPP, to barnstorm the country and preach as they will. Suddenly, the common man finds, none of the opposition parties seem to have anything to say or do. Indeed, the opposition parties are doing little else than demanding free elections earlier than those scheduled for 1990.

Benazir's PPP, quite like most opposition parties, is at war with itself rather than with the government; factionalism in it is rife and is seen behind its poor performance in the November 1987 local elections.

The party's central executive met recently in Karachi to take stock of the situation but the event took an unforeseen turn. All top members of the party in the Punjab, the largest and most populous province, resigned en bloc, as apparently desired by Benazir, and a 'Gang of Four' Punjab leaders openly questioned her leadership.

Nor was the crisis in the Punjab unit an isolated affair. Rumblings of discontent can be heard in the three other provinces. They are quite audible in the Sind province, of which Karachi is the capital, where three successive party presidents had to be appointed in three years after the first two were sacked. These powerful men apparently resigned mainly because of what they claimed was Benazir's authoritarian style of leadership. Other differences widened the divide.

Benazir no doubt inherited her charisma from her father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was executed by General Zia after a political murder trial. In 1969-70 Bhutto helped overthrow the quasi-military dictatorship of Field Marshal Ayub Khan and won an impressive electoral victory in Pakistan's first free general elections in 1970. But he also was criticized for authoritarian tendencies. The problem may not lie in Benazir's fading charisma or her authoritarian manner. It may be related more to the matters of policy confronting the party.

Because she owes her own political fortunes to the popularity enjoyed by her father, Benazir is also a prisoner of his rhetoric, a main strand of which was bitterly anti-American. But as Pakistan becomes an almost permanent fixture on the US strategic map for the region, Benazir has come to realize that, without US endorsement, she cannot hope to attain power, much less maintain it. That realization, and the subsequent melioration of the party's anti-American rhetoric, paradoxically had brought her embarrassingly close to Zia. That has spread disillusionment among her followers.



Benazir Bhutto

The PPP activists were nurtured on an anti-American political diet; shouting anti-American slogans and burning American flags seemed the natural thing to most of the followers of that idol, Bhutto. Benazir stopped that activity. The result has been a wave of dismay and shock. Many of the activists have remained silent, sullen and inactive, but quite a few others in the party's left wing are beginning to revolt.

Consequently, the PPP's effectiveness as the cutting edge of the nine-party alliance of opposition parties, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), has suffered visibly. Her ability to foil the machinations of Zia the wily politician or convincingly revamp her party's policies and regroup her forces remains seriously in doubt.

But Benazir still has her charisma and her ability to rouse masses of followers; she is regarded by many as perhaps the only figure that affects the whole of Pakistan and that may steer the country independently of the military. She is also the foremost opposition leader who says that she means to fight on.

M.B. Naqvi is a writer and researcher based in Karachi.

By Trevor Mostyn
Special to The Star

New law body signals change in Iran

LONDON — Iran's constitutional administration after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini may be decided by an apparently innocuous event hardly noticed by the media outside the country.

In what was seen in Tehran as an attempt to speed up the lawmaking process in the country, the Iranian leader in February set up majma'-e-Nizam, or the Adjudicating Committee for Safeguarding the interest of the Islamic System. The new body, Khomeini decreed, will be made up of six theologians from the Council of Guardians and seven leading personalities of the Islamic regime.

The non-theologians will include President Ali Khamenei, as the committee head, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, Chief Justice Abdul-Karim Mousavi-Ardabili and the ayatollah's son, Ahmad.

Khomeini's decision was received outside the Islamic Republic with some bewilderment and incomprehension or, in the case of the media, indifference. But the significance of the measure was clear, as it's seen, in the context of Khomeini's previous ruling that the Islamic government has the final authority over political and religious affairs.

Khomeini intervened in January to end months of protracted disagreements over the making of economic and social legislation. According to the Islamic Republic's constitution, all bills passed by the Majlis (parliament) must be ratified by the Council of Guardians to ensure their compatibility with Islam and the constitution. But this conservative body of six theologians and six jurists has often been at loggerheads with the Majlis and the radical government of Prime Minister Mir Hossein Mousavi over economic and social legislation, much of which has been postponed since the regime came to power in February 1979.

The conflict came to a head last year when Khomeini authorized the government to trial and cut off essential services to companies that failed to pay their taxes or their employees' insurance. When the Guardians' Council challenged Khomeini's competence to act according to its own judgement he sided with the government.

President Khamenei, in a now famous incident in January, sought to interpret Khomeini's views on the subject of the government's responsibilities, suggesting that the



Ayatollah Khomeini

ayatollah meant that the government should act within the rules of Islam. In a curt response, Khomeini issued a corrective which included the significant statement that the "Islamic government, which stems from the absolute power of the Prophet Muhammad, is a primary rule in Islam, taking precedence over praying, fasting, and making the Hajj (pilgrimage)."

Having admonished the president for misrepresenting his views, however, Khomeini quickly reassured him that he had confidence in him. In this way he was sending a strong signal to the conservatives that the survival of the Islamic regime enjoyed a higher priority than keeping

the balance between the factions.

As a gesture of submission the secretary of the Council of Guardians immediately went to see Khomeini to assure him that the council members, as his appointees, had no quarrel with his ruling and that they merely wished to carry out their responsibilities. Musavi's government, on the other hand, congratulated itself on winning from Khomeini what it had wanted for a long time, a clear victory over the Council of Guardians. Khomeini's response was to order the formation of the Adjudicating Committee under the chairmanship of the president.

The fact that the committee includes Council of Guardians theologians was clearly calculated by Khomeini to avoid alienating the conservative clergy and creating more division between the reformists and the conservatives. The inclusion of reformist elements such as Rafsanjani, Khomeini, Mousavi-Ardabili as well as radicals such as the State Procurator, Mousavi-Khojini, Prime Minister Mousavi and a minister concerned with the bill at hand, is expected to speed things up.

While ordering the formation of the committee, Khomeini said that all bills

that the Majlis and the Council of Guardians cannot agree upon should be referred to this committee for final ratification. Ahmad Khomeini, as well as a member of Khomeini's bureau, will be present to report the procedure to the Ayatollah.

The creation of a committee backed by Khomeini's religious authority would create a new constitutional position. If the new body was allowed to become permanent. That in turn could undermine the ultimate authority of the Council of Guardians.

Taking heart from Khomeini's decision, Prime Minister Mousavi has already expressed his intention to establish an economy based on social justice, arguing that the Iranian leader sees that to be the best way toward social development. This has alarmed the conservative clergy, but so far only the Freedom Movement of the former prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, has dared to criticize Khomeini's ruling.

Since the ayatollah has been taking a back seat in recent months, the Adjudicating Committee for Safeguarding the interest of the Islamic System should become an important advisory body for Khomeini and, more crucially, for his successor.

Trevor Mostyn is a journalist and author based in London.

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Bon Jourdain!

Bienvenue dans les colonnes du "Jourdain", le supplément francophone du "Jerusalem Star". Vous êtes plus d'un millier en Jordanie à parler français: étudiants, coopérants, ressortissants de tout le Proche-Orient. Notre but est de vous faire mieux connaître ce pays où vous vivez, dans une langue qui vous est facile d'accès.

Dans ce but, nous vous fournissons des informations, services et nous développerons tous les aspects de la vie jordanienne: économie, société, événements culturels... etc.

Le "Jourdain" est appelé à se développer: ce sera dès cet été un véritable supplément de quatre pages encadré dans le journal. Nous prévoyons également de créer un service de petites annonces (appartements, voitures hors taxes, échange de livres, de disques etc...)

Si vous souhaitez participer à cette entreprise, faites-vous connaître: envoyez-nous vos suggestions, vos informations et pourquoi pas vos articles. Au fil du temps et avec votre aide, ces pages trouveront leur vraie personnalité: nous espérons qu'elles répondront à vos désirs.

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FRANCE EN BREF

● **JEAN LE POULAIN EST MORT** — Le comédien de théâtre Jean Le Poulain est décédé le 1er mars d'une crise cardiaque, à l'âge de 64 ans. L'administrateur depuis deux ans la Comédie française, en quarante ans de théâtre, il avait notamment excellé dans des rôles tels que Tartuffe ou le Bourgeois gentilhomme de Molière.

● **ACCIDENT D'AVION** — Un bimoteur s'est écrasé le 4 mars près de Melun, en région parisienne. Les 23 passagers et membres d'équipage à bord sont trouvés morts dans cet accident. L'appareil, qui achevait un vol Nancy-Paris, a selon les premières hypothèses souffert du gel, qui aurait endommagé un des réacteurs.

● **PYRAMIDE DU LOUVRE** — François Mitterrand a visité le 4 mars la pyramide du Louvre, dont la construction extérieure est achevée, après six ans de controverses. Cet édifice translucide haut de 21,8 mètres, conçu par l'architecte sino-américain Pei, émerge d'un complexe souterrain qui aura coûté 100 millions de FF. L'ensemble sera ouvert au public à la fin de l'année.

● **SONDAGES** — M. Mitterrand conserve la majorité des intentions de vote au second tour de l'élection présidentielle, avec 52,5 à 58% des suffrages, selon les instituts, contre M. Barre ou M. Chirac. Pour ces deux derniers, les instituts divergent: BVA crédite M. Chirac de 23% des intentions contre 19% pour M. Barre, alors que Louis Harris place à égalité, avec 20% pour chacun, au second tour. Sondages effectués du 15 au 20 février.

Amman-Paris: le grand saut

Chaque année, près d'une centaine de Jordaniens obtiennent le feu vert du Consulat de France pour partir étudier dans l'Hexagone. Ceux qui ont obtenu ce précieux document nous ont raconté: l'ouverture, la beauté du pays, mais aussi l'individualisme français et la difficulté des études.

Tout commence comme dans un conte des mille et une nuits. Quand Akram, 22 ans, raconte son arrivée en 1984 dans la "ville lumière", ses yeux s'illuminent: "J'étais ravi d'être enfin à Paris, la ville dont tout le monde rêve. Ma première soirée, je l'ai passée à courir les boîtes de nuit avec des Anglaises. On se gavait de steak-frites. Akram a aimé les gestes incompréhensibles de son premier chauffeur de taxi, le goût du café sur le comptoir, les vieilles pierres de Paris. Pour Fayçal, 29 ans, débarqué en 1976, le premier ravissement surgit à travers la vitre du train Paris-Beauvais: "A 18 ans, jamais je n'avais vu autant de verdure, de lacs et de forêts. Quelques heures plus tôt, à l'aéroport, Fayçal avait été choqué par une autre "verdure" du paysage tricolore, en apercevant deux amoureux qui s'embrassaient tendrement. En public.

Toujours pressés

Passés les premiers étourdissements, l'étudiant jordanien doit affronter les embûches d'un monde étranger, à commencer par ses habitudes. La "France terre d'accueil" se révèle en effet peuplée de gens indifférents au nouveau-venu. "Durant les premiers mois, il faut se réhabituer à pratiquer le français en discutant avec d'autres étudiants étrangers", se souvient Mohammed, qui a étudié de 1975 à 1984 les sciences politiques et économiques en France. "Un jour, raconte-t-il, j'aborde à Paris un monsieur qui promenait son chien, pour lui demander mon chemin. Mais l'animal traillait sur sa laisse, voulant continuer sa route. Le passant n'a même pas essayé de m'aider, s'excusant d'être obligé de suivre son chien impatient."

De l'avis des étudiants jordaniens, il faut faire un gros effort pour entrer dans la vie des Français, toujours pressés. "Chez nous, on est habitué à plus de solidarité, explique Fayçal. Les Français sont très individualistes. Ils vivent dans leur petit monde et n'ont pas besoin de nous. Il y a tellement d'étrangers, là-bas..."

Idées fausses

Les amis français viennent avec le temps. A Paris, Akram s'était fait sa petite bande, dont il reçoit toujours des nouvelles. Trois ans après son retour en Jordanie, mais selon Mohammed, "les barrières ne tombent vraiment que quand on a une relation tendre avec une petite amie française". Fayçal partage cet avis: "A partir du moment où l'ai habité avec une Française,



Le boulevard Saint-Michel à Paris: lieu de perdition des étudiants?

elle m'a vraiment ouvert à la culture occidentale. J'ai commencé à dévorer les livres, jusqu'à un jour où Fayçal est aujourd'hui ingénieur au Centre géographique royal et cette passion du livre contractée en France, il estime qu'il ne l'aurait pas attrapée dans son pays. "La lecture ne fait pas partie des habitudes ici alors qu'en France, le livre représente une œuvre d'art, on fait la queue pour en acheter".

Les étudiants jordaniens apprécient également le choix offert par les bibliothèques de documentation. "Une après-midi au Centre Georges Pompidou suffit à bien avancer dans ses recherches", souligne l'une d'elles.



La Sorbonne

en-deçà. Par exemple, l'étranger les intéresse sous forme d'articles de journaux, mais pas en la personne de leur voisin de banquette dans le métro."

Sami, aujourd'hui professeur de français à l'université de Jordanie, se souvient de la confusion opérée en France entre Arabes et musulmans: "Au restaurant universitaire, on leur proposait toujours gentiment un hamburger le jour du rôti. Ils ne pouvaient pas imaginer qu'il y ait des chrétiens arabes. Même les nord-Africains s'en étonnaient! Autre obsession constatée par Samir, les interrogations des Français sur la place de la femme dans le monde arabe. "Ils sont très surpris d'apprendre qu'en Jordanie, les femmes travaillent à des postes de responsabilité et qu'elles sont plus nombreuses que les hommes à l'université."

Mais selon Mohammed, cette méconnaissance a régressé au cours des années 70, à cause de la crise pétrolière et des événements libanais. Il estime pour sa part avoir puisé en France "une ouverture intellectuelle", qu'il attribue en partie au mélange de races rencontré dans l'Hexagone. "C'est ce brassage qui donne au pays une force", estime-t-il, déplorant que les Français se "raidissent" du fait de la crise économique.

Ceci explique-t-il cela? Les ex-étudiants jordaniens interrogés sont unanimes pour juger les études en France très difficiles, et surtout très sélectives. Akram souligne la situation des non-boursiers qui arrivent sans sa-

voir un mot de français: à Paris, les universités n'organisent pas de cours pour débutants. Il se souvient avoir payé 700 FF par mois pour suivre les cours de français de l'Alliance française, en 1984. Mohammed met l'accent sur les différences de langages scientifiques: "Notre vocabulaire mathématique est très pragmatique, proche des concepts américains. L'approche française est plus cartésienne, "tordue", on creuse trop les problèmes en tenant insuffisamment compte des nécessités pratiques".

La loi de la jungle

Selon lui, le système universitaire français est trop généraliste, même s'il développe très finement l'intellect. Et il juge la sélection "hasardeuse", sans regards pour les difficultés supplémentaires affrontées par les étudiants non francophones. Fayçal se souvient que la moitié de ses camarades jordaniens ont ainsi échoué à l'issue de leur première année d'études. "Les bacheliers français sont sans doute mieux armés que nous face à ce système, mais nous sommes logés à la même enseigne", explique-t-il. Sans compter les difficultés psychologiques qu'entraîne l'éloignement du sol natal.

Akram, qui étudiait à Paris, met en garde ses cadets contre les nombreuses tentations qu'offre la grande ville: cinémas, discothèques, cafés, etc... "J'ai perdu beaucoup de temps à m'amuser", confesse-t-il. Au bout d'un an et demi, il a fini par rentrer à Amman, faute d'avoir pu intégrer l'école hôtelière, parce qu'il avait dépassé la limite d'âge.

Il importe donc de bien savoir ce que l'on veut obtenir, et s'en donner les moyens. "Au début surtout, il faut bien se concentrer", estime Fayçal. "De retour au pays, on est mal reçu par sa famille si l'on a échoué."

Dernier conseil d'Akram: apprendre à bien prononcer "eu" et "ou". "J'avais perdu mon permis de séjour. Lors d'un contrôle d'identité, on m'a emmené au poste de police. J'ai alors déclaré que mon permis m'avait été dérobé dans le "douzième" arrondissement. N'y retrouvant pas ma trace, les policiers m'ont pris pour un clandestin et m'ont dérobé les barreaux. Ce n'est qu'après plusieurs heures de détention qu'ils ont compris la méprise: je voulais dire "douzième". Vérification faite, les policiers se sont très poliment excusés de ce malentendu. Je ne l'oublierai jamais!"

Avec le recul, et si l'on oublie la difficile adaptation à un monde étranger, les bilan de plusieurs années passées dans l'Hexagone est positif. Les étudiants en ont tout gardé un peu de la France — qui aime bien châtia bieri... Ils estiment y avoir affiné leur ouverture, leur curiosité, mais aussi leurs compétences. Comme le souligne Fayçal, "la barre est placée haut, mais cela implique une contrepartie: le haut niveau des études en France, forme des gens très capables".

FRANÇOIS DUCROUX

10 MARCH 1988

Avis de naissance

Il y a un an aujourd'hui, je proposai pour la première fois l'idée d'une section francophone dans le "Jerusalem Star". Je suis en effet convaincu que notre journal doit constituer un relais de compréhension et de communication entre la Jordanie et le reste du monde. Au cours des dernières années, nous nous sommes efforcés de faire du "Jerusalem Star" ce qu'annonce sa devise en première page: une couverture des événements politiques, économiques et sociaux en Jordanie. A ce point de vue, le but est atteint, même s'il nous reste encore un long chemin à faire.

Ces mêmes objectifs devront guider les éditeurs et reporters de la section française, qui est le fruit de plusieurs mois de préparation et de coordination. Présenter au monde la Jordanie d'aujourd'hui, voilà notre mission. Et nous espérons tous la remplir avec succès.

A cet égard, je ne peux résister à l'envie de révéler un autre projet: l'édition internationale du "Jerusalem Star". Cette édition, qui comprendra des pages en français et en anglais, sera diffusée aux Etats-Unis, au Royaume-Uni et en France. Nous n'en sommes encore qu'à la genèse de ce projet, mais je suis sûr qu'avec votre soutien et notre détermination, une publication aussi vitale verra le jour très prochainement.

Osama EL-SHERIF
Rédacteur en chef

Je salue avec joie et confiance la naissance du "Jourdain". Que ces pages en français deviennent aussi précieuses pour les francophones de Jordanie et d'au-delà que le journal télévisé de 19 heures; tel est le vœu que je forme pour ce nouveau-né si prometteur.

Je salue aussi la foi que manifestent les éditeurs du "Jerusalem Star" dans le rayonnement de notre langue et de notre culture. Les premiers en Jordanie, ils offrent à celles-ci le support de leur hebdomadaire de qualité. Qu'ils en soient remerciés et récompensés par le succès de leur initiative.

Je salue, enfin, les lecteurs. Par les témoignages d'intérêt qu'ils exprimeront et par le soutien qu'ils apporteront, ce sont eux qui contribueront à façonner ces pages et à en réaliser l'ambition: être un trait d'union au sein de notre communauté francophone, mais en constituant aussi une vitrine ouverte à toutes les autres.

Bonne chance au "Jourdain". Bonne chance à tous ceux qui animent cette entreprise aujourd'hui audacieuse, demain indispensable.

Patrick LECIEROQ
Ambassadeur de France

WIDAD KAWAR ET SES COSTUMES TRADITIONNELS

L'ange gardien d'une culture menacée

Il est quinze heures. Je sonne à la porte en bois blond massif; deux yeux bridés noirs m'introduisent dans la grotte d'Ali Baba: espace vaste et lumineux, niché au creux d'un jardin luxuriant et précieux; murs couverts de tableaux aux couleurs tendres, pour la plupart jordaniens; œuvres et armes blanches finement ciselées, le tout formant un mélange harmonieux de moderne discret aux lignes pures et d'arabesques chatoyantes.

Arrive enfin l'auteur de cette œuvre d'art, Mme Widad Kawar, Palestinienne au teint clair et aux yeux vifs, diplômée d'Histoire arabe à l'université de Beyrouth.

"J'adore les objets arabes du 19e siècle", dit-elle en réponse à mon regard ébloui. Elle ne s'étend pas plus sur son pèché mignon car mes questions la débordent vers son hobby, qui est devenu passion et qui a engendré une collection admirable de robes et d'accessoires datant du début du siècle, provenant essentiellement de Palestine, de Jordanie, de Syrie, et du Liban.

"Nous avons tous la même culture, et nous utilisons les mêmes tissus et matières premières. Ce qui diffère, c'est le style." Une collection de plus de quatre cents costumes, sans compter les accessoires, tous de styles différents mais de sources communes, aux couleurs chaudes et aux broderies élaborées, cela doit être difficile à entretenir. "J'ai beaucoup de costumes. Les mites sont mes principales ennemies. Mon



Mantou de fête
(Safed, Galilée, 1880)

hobby-passion est devenu au fil des ans très académique. J'ai beaucoup appris, et mes expériences avec les musées ont été enrichissantes. Mais leurs méthodes de conservation sont coûteuses et difficiles à appliquer dans une maison. En fait, ce qui peut arriver de mieux à ma collection, c'est de voyager d'un musée à l'autre. Entretien et conservation sont ainsi assurés!"

Elle a en effet bien voyagé, cette collection. Surtout dans les années 1970, commençant par le Koweït, terminant à Paris (JN

era la collection à partir du mois de juin, pendant six mois. Selon Widad Kawar, "c'est un très beau bâtiment, différent, nouveau, très moderne mais avec des éléments de base arabes traditionnels tels que moucharabieh et patio, le tout servi par une technologie de pointe."

Une passion coûteuse

Et après Paris? "Les voyages coûtent cher. Malgré la grande générosité de la Royal Jordanian, qui a toujours assuré le transport gratuit de ma collection, j'ai encore de grandes difficultés à la conserver, sans parler de l'agrandir! Il n'y a pas de réseau officiel de collectionneurs dans le monde arabe, pas de moyens de comparaison avec d'autres textiles ou objets arabes de collection. Notre culture se disperse et se perd. J'ai ressenti l'urgence de commencer une collection, surtout après 1967, lorsque les Palestiniens ont quitté leurs terres et vendu leurs biens. J'ai acheté alors une grande partie de mes costumes. Ils étaient encore abordables à l'époque. Maintenant, non seulement on en trouve peu, mais ils sont très chers!"

Jusqu'à présent, seule la Royal Jordanian a répondu à cet appel à l'aide. Pourtant, il ne manque pas d'institutions privées et publiques locales qui pourraient contribuer à promouvoir le patrimoine culturel du pays.

Après Cologne, Paris, L'Institut du Monde Arabe (IMA) abrit-

L'initiative de M. Shultz

Le dispositif est censé faire sauter deux verrous: l'opposition de M. Shamir et de son parti, le Likoud (droite) à toute autre formule de l'autonomie; l'opposition de la partie arabe à tout nouvel accord séparé entre Israël et ses voisins, notamment la Jordanie et à toute démarche qui ne serait pas garantie par la communauté internationale (la fameuse conférence internationale).

(Le Monde, 2 mars)

ECOUTEZ VOIR

CONCERT JAZZ

Trío Barthélémy



Virtuose de la guitare et compositeur, Claude Barthélémy fait valoir les étiquettes: son jazz puise dans le swing, le blues, le pop, le bebop. Sa musique composite a fait de lui l'un des jazzmen les plus cotés en France. Pour la première fois, son trio se produit en Jordanie (contrebasse: Jean-Luc Pontou; batterie: Manuel Denizet).

Dimanche 13 à l'Haya Arts Centre (Shmeissan), 19h30. Places: 2 JD, 1/2 tarif pour les étudiants.

CINEMA

Festival Bunuel

Les centres culturels français et espagnols, associés au cinéma Al-Joum (Swaidan), organisent les films du festival. Ils ont consacré au cinéaste espagnol Luis Bunuel (1900-1983), rendu célèbre par sa contribution au surréalisme. Cette semaine, trois films.

— "La mort en ce jardin" (1958), avec Simone Signoret et Charles Vanel. Aventures tragiques en Amérique du Sud. En français, sous-titré en arabe.
Jeudi 10 à 17h00, CCE. Samedi 12 à 20h00, Aljoum.

— "Journal d'une femme de chambre" (1963), avec Jeanne Moreau et Michel Piccoli: l'assassin d'une fillette par un garde-chasse d'Action Française. En français, sous-titré en arabe.
Lundi 14 à 20h00, CCE. Jeudi 17 à 17h00, CCE.

— "La voie lactée" (1968), avec Michel Piccoli et Laurent Terzieff. Le récit picaresque de la randonnée de deux vagabonds se rendant au pèlerinage de St Jacques de Compostelle. En français, sous-titré en arabe.
Mercredi 16 à 20h00, CCF.

TELEVISION

A noter, vendredi à 17h30, "Signes extérieurs de richesse", un film de Jacques Monnet, avec Claude Brasseur et Josiane Bnlasko (1983). Comédie burlesque des débâcles d'un vétérinaire avec le fisc, en la personne d'une inspectrice dont il tombe amoureux. Mais cette dernière ne s'intéresse qu'à sa déclaration d'impôts. Un accident survient au chien de la dame, qui va changer le cours des choses... (JTV). Voir les programmes complets de télévision page 15.

AU MENU

Gratin d'aubergines

Prix de revient: 1 JD environ pour 5 personnes.

Acheter 1 kg d'aubergines. Les laver puis les éplucher. Couper en rondelles et faire revenir légèrement à la poêle, dans de l'huile d'olive ou de maïs. Disposer dans un plat résistant à la chaleur. Ajouter, selon les goûts, de l'ail, de l'oignon, du sel et du poivre. On peut également utiliser du zata ou du curry. Faire une légère sauce tomate, la verser dans le plat. Saupoudrer le tout de parmesan ou de gruyère râpé. Mettre au four et laisser dorer une demi-heure environ. (Recette aimablement fournie par le Cercle des Françaises en Jordanie)

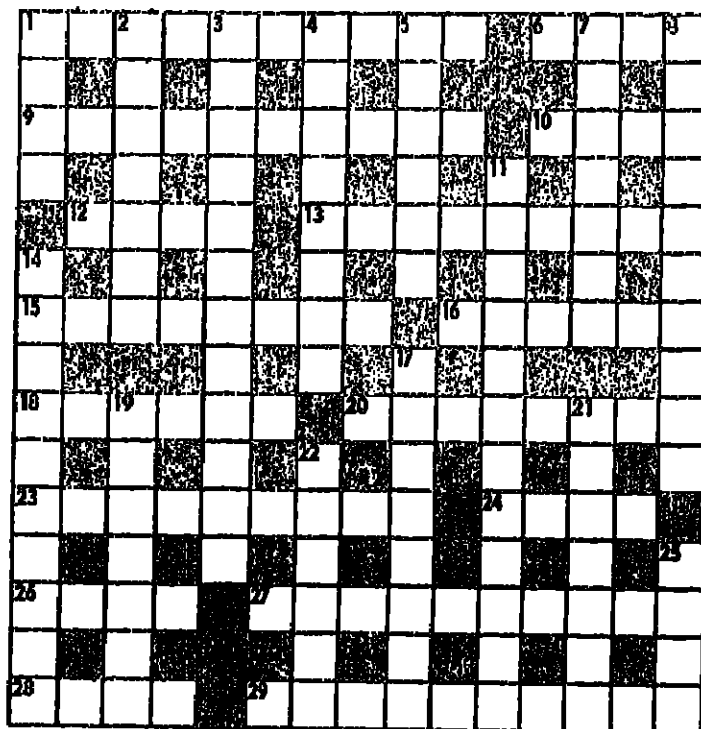
Cross words

ACROSS

- 1 Description of Grant's soldiers by mine host (10).
 6 Many involved in rescue, mostly East European (4).
 9 Where an unemployed Irishman in Bangor rode horses originally? (6-4).
 10 Wrestling-throw? An easy victim, this guy (4).
 12 It's the case when odd characters abandon beat music (4).
 13 So topical, somehow, yet contemporary with the disciples (9).
 15 Angry about trick to supply with water (8).
 16 Member partly conforming with others (6).
 18 He's escaped from the bully-boy's feeding-place (6).
 20 Steps taken by a Bedouin perhaps, in the desert? (8).
 23 Controlling committee built poor resort (9).
 24 Peaceful fier lost height rapidly in the USA (4).
 26 A crazy set-back for a furniture designer (4).
 27 Street in Cuthbert town identifying British Government stores (3,3).
 28 Direction to decapitate the brute (4).
 29 Geographical feature: recent maps misrepresented (10).

DOWN

- 1 Royal order for dress (4).
 2 It indicates a canine breed (7).
 3 Crooner's entry interrupted by hostile invective (12).
 4 Inserts supplied by one writing about industrial equipment (8).
 5 Beginning of play about a military engagement (6).
 7 Publicity on one of the branches? (7).
 8 Loved piece, maybe? It transported our forebears (10).



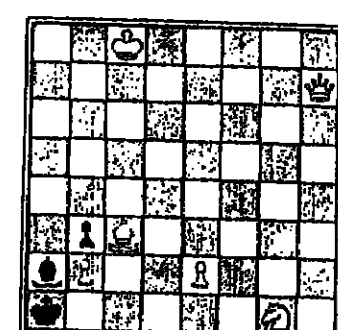
Solution to Previous Puzzle

- 11 Customary note to politician providing illumination (8,4).
 14 At least one delivery is made here (10).
 17 Broad view of girl kept by parents (8).
 19 Continental city newly associated with Jelly Roll Morton? (7).
 21 Opposite to Latin elegiacs, for example (7).
 22 Knave, say, on King is an excess of ambition (6).
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CHESS



bunker.
 Londoners have a choice of one-day six-game tournaments next weekend. Chequers (information from 485 1086) is held at 19 Cheik Farm Road on Saturday, September 19, while City Chess (details from 446 6319) takes place on Sunday, September 15, at Highbury Fields School. Both have a £100 top award, are open to all comers, and offer an enjoyable day's play at speed.

Chess solution

1 Q-KR1, 11 K-KR8;
 2 K1-B3, K-B7; 3 K1-Q4, mate, 11 B-K18;
 4 K1-R3, K-R7; 5 Q-Q8, mate.

BRIDGE

North
 ♠ A 8 2
 ♥ Q J 9 3
 ♦ 8 6 3
 ♣ 9 6 3

West
 ♠ 10 3
 ♥ 10 9 3
 ♦ 7 6 5 4
 ♣ A K Q 10 8

East
 ♠ K 5 4 2
 ♥ K 8 2
 ♦ J 7 6 2
 ♣ J 7 6 2

South
 ♠ 9 8 7 6
 ♥ K J 9 8 5
 ♦ A 10
 ♣ 4

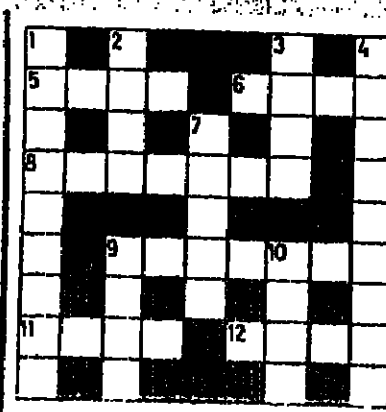
Dealer South-N-S vulnerable
 South played in Four Spades after West had overcalled in clubs. West began with two high clubs and South ruffed. A low spade was then led to the 10 and jack.

With K x x x of trumps sitting over dummy's A x x it is usually good play to duck the first round, but not always; that is why bridge is a difficult game and, in my opinion, will never be well played by random computers. There are often special considerations, difficult to foresee.

East ducked the spade lead on this occasion, expecting South to follow with the ace of spades. Instead, the declarer, faced the ace, played two top hearts and duffed a diamond. Then he exited with a heart to West's queen. East ducked a club. South ruffed the next trick, trumped a heart with the ace of spades, and still made a trick with the queen of spades.

On this occasion East would have done better to win the first spade and force declarer to ruff another club. This would have left East with the long trump and the defence would have made two trumps, a heart and a club.

JUNIOR X-WORD

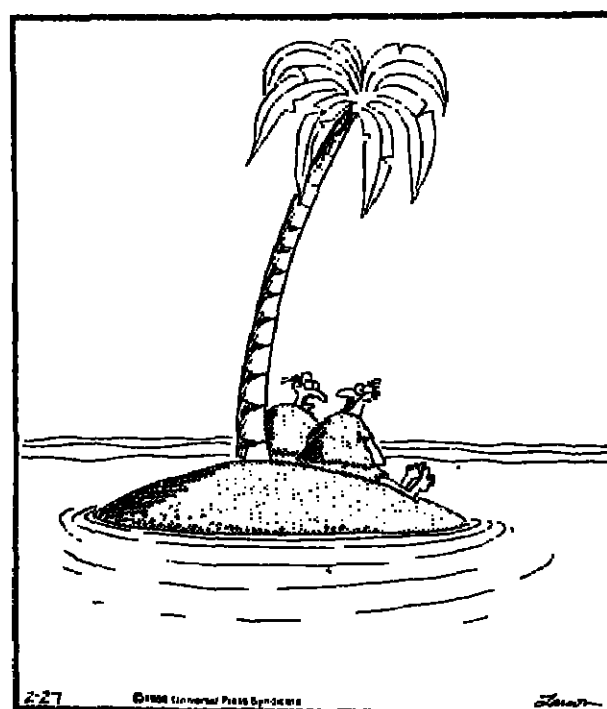


CLUES ACROSS. 5, Small bird 6, Sparrow, 8, Snake with fear 9, One having excessive enthusiasm 11, Min of high rank 12, Female horse.

CLUES DOWN. 1, Made quite level 2, Not into 3, Power 4, Barrier for the injured 7, Hard black wood 9, Configuration 10, A trifling amphibian

solution

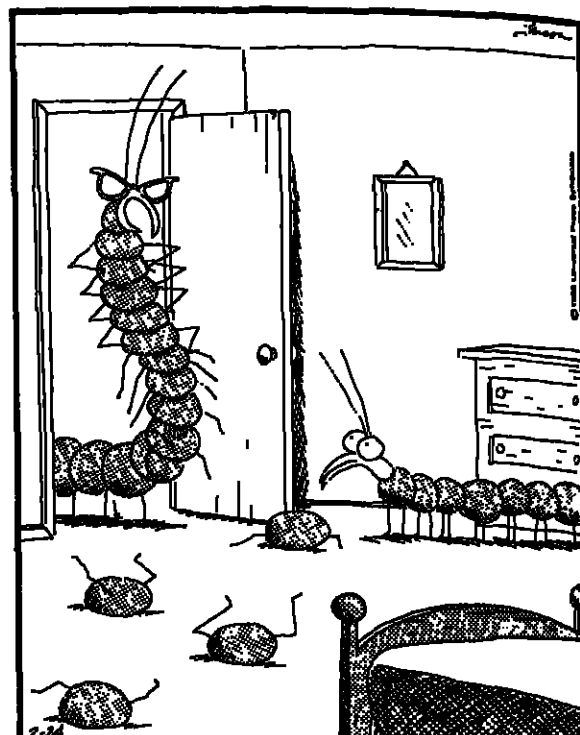
ACROSS. 5, Link 6, Part 8, Tremble 9, Fear 10, Part 11, Part 12, Part 13, Part 14, Part 15, Part 16, Part 17, Part 18, Part 19, Part 20, Part 21, Part 22, Part 23, Part 24, Part 25, Part 26, Part 27, Part 28, Part 29, Part 30, Part 31, Part 32, Part 33, Part 34, Part 35, Part 36, Part 37, Part 38, Part 39, Part 40, Part 41, Part 42, Part 43, Part 44, Part 45, Part 46, Part 47, Part 48, Part 49, Part 50, Part 51, Part 52, Part 53, Part 54, Part 55, Part 56, Part 57, Part 58, Part 59, Part 60, Part 61, Part 62, Part 63, Part 64, Part 65, Part 66, Part 67, Part 68, Part 69, Part 70, Part 71, Part 72, Part 73, Part 74, Part 75, Part 76, Part 77, Part 78, Part 79, Part 80, Part 81, Part 82, Part 83, Part 84, Part 85, Part 86, Part 87, Part 88, Part 89, Part 90, Part 91, Part 92, Part 93, Part 94, Part 95, Part 96, Part 97, Part 98, Part 99, Part 100, Part 101, Part 102, Part 103, Part 104, Part 105, Part 106, Part 107, Part 108, Part 109, Part 110, Part 111, Part 112, Part 113, Part 114, Part 115, Part 116, Part 117, Part 118, Part 119, Part 120, Part 121, Part 122, Part 123, Part 124, Part 125, Part 126, Part 127, Part 128, Part 129, Part 130, Part 131, Part 132, Part 133, Part 134, Part 135, Part 136, Part 137, Part 138, Part 139, Part 140, Part 141, Part 142, Part 143, Part 144, Part 145, Part 146, Part 147, Part 148, Part 149, Part 150, Part 151, Part 152, Part 153, Part 154, Part 155, Part 156, Part 157, Part 158, Part 159, Part 160, Part 161, Part 162, Part 163, Part 164, Part 165, Part 166, Part 167, Part 168, Part 169, Part 170, Part 171, Part 172, Part 173, Part 174, Part 175, Part 176, Part 177, Part 178, Part 179, Part 180, Part 181, Part 182, Part 183, Part 184, Part 185, Part 186, Part 187, Part 188, Part 189, Part 190, Part 191, Part 192, Part 193, Part 194, Part 195, Part 196, Part 197, Part 198, Part 199, Part 200, Part 201, Part 202, Part 203, Part 204, Part 205, Part 206, Part 207, Part 208, Part 209, Part 210, Part 211, Part 212, Part 213, Part 214, 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1559, Part 1560, Part 1561, Part 1562, Part 15



"I'm serious this time, Norton. ... Get the theme from 'Mr. Ed' out of your system or I'll kill you as you sleep!"



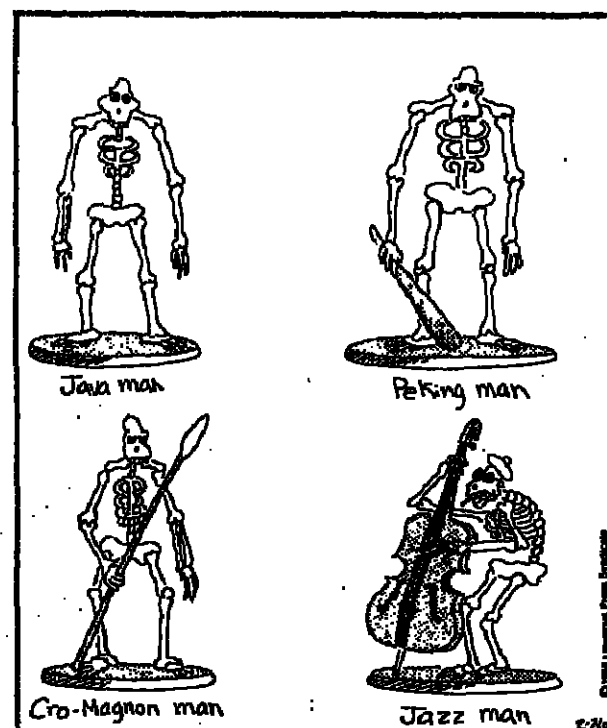
"Dollar to a doughnut! It's them Cyclops brothers again."



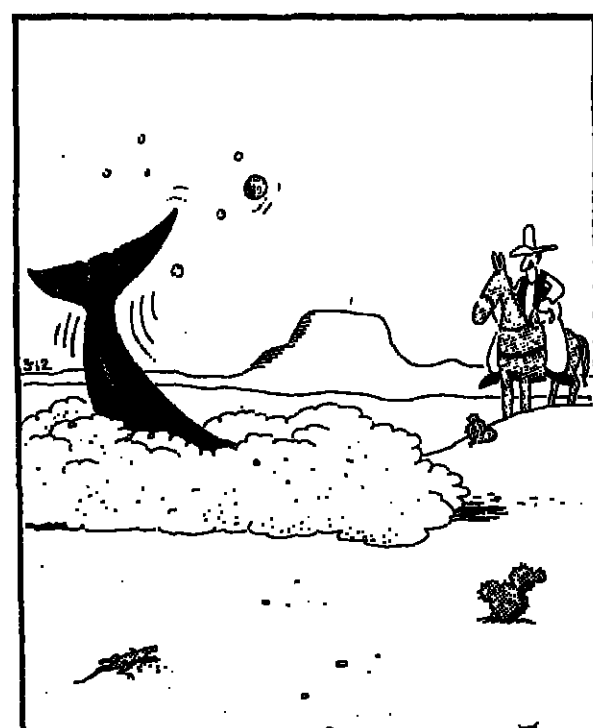
"Just look at this room — body segments everywhere!"

THE FAR SIDE

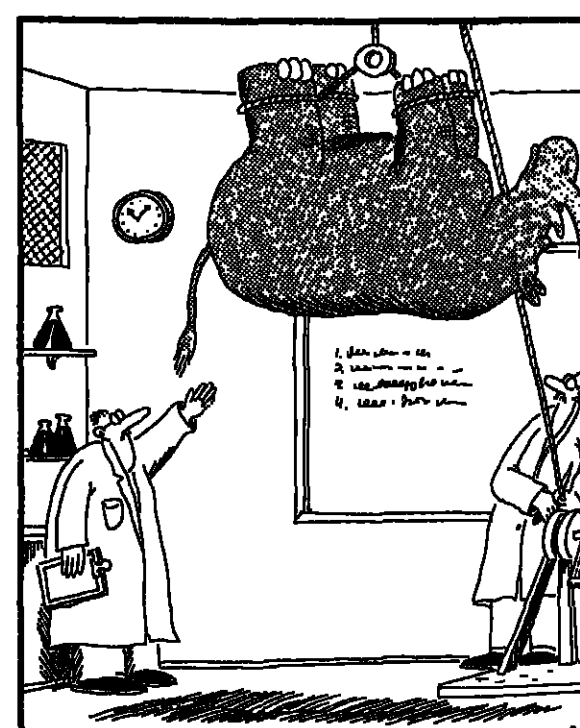
By GARY LARSON



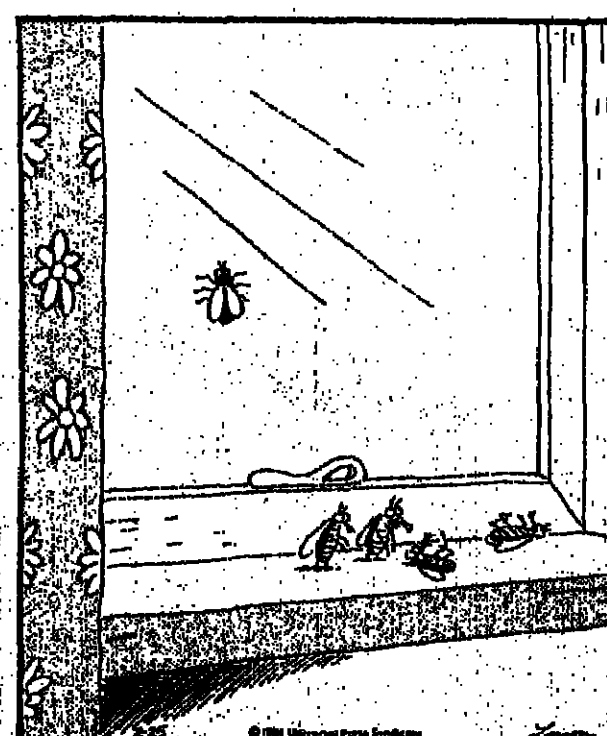
Hominid reconstructions



Whale dust baths



Testing whether or not rhinos land on their feet.



"Wow! Now Ed and Carl are gone. ... Seems like lately we've been dropping like ourselves."

30 JERUSALEM STAR



"Listen, Mom. ... I just wanted you to know I'm OK and the stampede seems 'bout over — although everyone's still a little spooked. Yeah, I know ... I miss the coral."



"Hold it right there, Henry! ... You ain't plannin' on takin' that wrinkled horse into town, are you?"

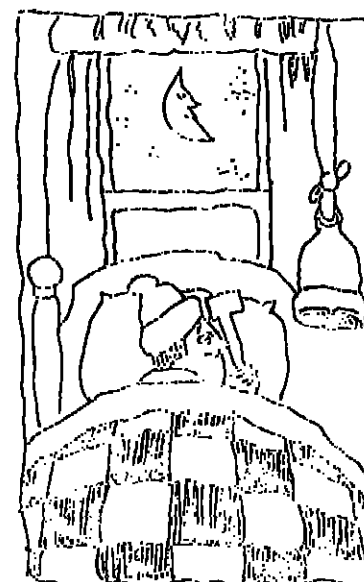
10 MARCH 1988

Just Ring the Bell

It was late at night when the man arrived at the hotel. He walked slowly and looked very, very tired.

He put his bag down and asked the woman at the front desk, "May I please have a room for one night? I haven't had any sleep for two days. I am very tired."

The woman got a key and showed the man his room. "Is there anything else, sir?" she



asked politely? "Yes. Please wake me in the morning at six. It's very important," he said.

"Don't worry, sir," said the woman. "Just ring that bell by your bed, and I will come wake you." "Thank you," said the man. "Good night."

Do you think the man got up on time?

Use your head to solve this mystery.

Teacher: What is the difference between lightning and electricity, Talal?

Talal: You don't have to pay for lightning!

Fuzzy Wuzzy was a bear,

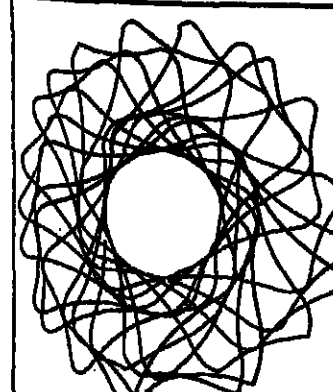
Fuzzy Wuzzy had no hair,

Fuzzy Wuzzy wasn't fuzzy, was he?

Was Fuzzy Wuzzy firry or furry?

Answer

Neither one. He wasn't firry or furry. He had no hair at all.



The Jerusalem Star
P.O. Box 591
AMMAN

Tongue Twisters

Chris cracked crispy cookies into crumbs.

She saw a swing set sitting for sale.

Five fat frogs fell flat fast.

Three free fish for Fred.

Seven silver swans swam silently seaward.

If you have a favourite tongue twister, send it to the Star.

10 MARCH 1988

ANAGRAMS

Can you rearrange the letters in the following words to form a new word?

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. tone | 7. able |
| 2. timer | 8. there |
| 3. steal | 9. trade |
| 4. ape | 10. lament |
| 5. quiet | 11. edit |
| 6. over | 12. odor |

Answers to Anagrams

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. note | 7. bale |
| 2. door | 8. there |
| 3. quiet | 9. trade |
| 4. ape | 10. lament |
| 5. quiet | 11. edit |
| 6. over | 12. odor |

Why is an island like the letter 'I'?

Because it is in the middle of water.

What do you call a dinosaur that owns a junkyard?

Tyrannosaurus Wreck.

Which side of a leopard has the most spots?

The outside.

Where does Dracula go first when he visits New York?

The Vampire State Building.

Heads and Tails

Heads: Add one letter to the beginning of each listed word to make a new word fitting the definition given.

- | |
|------------------------------------|
| a. hale: a sea mammal |
| b. arm: moderately hot |
| c. rant: to give or allow |
| d. hark: ferocious fish |
| e. read: extreme desire for wealth |
| f. our: to flow along |
| g. lame: burning gas or vapour |

Tails: Add one letter to the end of each listed word to make a new word fitting the definition given.

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| a. arc: a curved structure |
| b. fir: combustion |
| c. part: a social gathering |
| d. ton: a quality of sound |
| e. cape: prank |
| f. gulf: a valley |
| g. war: on guard |

Animal Endings

Each word listed below is the final syllable of at least one animal name. See how many animal names you can think of ending with these syllables:

- | |
|---------|
| 1. KEY |
| 2. EAR |
| 3. ANT |
| 4. MOTH |
| 5. ARK |
| 6. ROT |
| 7. IN |
| 8. LOW |
| 9. HER |
| 10. OAR |

Answers next week

Directions

Are you good at following directions? Test yourself. Read the directions below. Do exactly what the directions say.

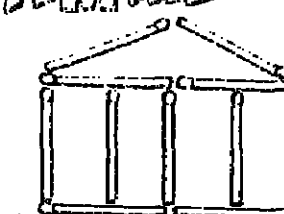
1. Read all directions before beginning.
2. Take out a sheet of lined paper.
3. Write your name in the upper left-hand corner of the paper.
4. Directly under your name, print the name of your teacher.
5. Putting one name on each line, write the names of five pupils in your room.
6. Circle all the girls names on your list.
7. Multiply 8×7 and write the answer in the lower right-hand corner of your paper.
8. Stand up, turn around once, sit down.
9. Do only number one. Pay no attention to numbers 2 - 9.

Omar: What do you call a dog that has a sunburn?

Rami: I don't know.

Omar: A hot dog.

TEMPLE PUZZLE



This beautiful greek temple has been built with 11 matchsticks. Replace two to change the building into 10 squares. Who knows the answer?

Answer to Just Ring the Bell

No, because he had to ring the bell before he woke up.

Answers to Heads

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Answers to Tails | Answers to Heads |
| a. wavy | g. flame |
| i. gully | l. pour |
| e. caper | e. greed |
| d. tone | d. shark |
| c. party | c. grant |
| b. fire | b. warm |
| a. arch | a. whale |

THE JERUSALEM STAR 31